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INTERNATIONAL

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## Information Of Cabinet Started By Schmidt

BONN, May 9 (AP)—Helmut Schmidt was confirmed today as chancellor-designate and he immediately started talking to a new cabinet, burdened with the spy scandal legacy left by Willy Brandt's resignation.

Schmidt, 55, now his party's Finance Minister, hopes to ally the coalition, still stunned by Brandt's sudden resignation Monday night, Mr. Brandt quit in the midst of a political furor caused by the unmasking of an East German spy who worked as the chancellor's political adviser.

Mr. Schmidt declared after his 3-hour nomination that he intends to lead the coalition's legislative program in the Bundestag, the German parliament, in 1974 after Mr. Brandt's re-election as chancellor.

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Prime Minister Elliott Trudeau, left, and Jack Cross, assistant secretary to the cabinet, arrive at Government House, Ottawa, to officially dissolve the Liberal government.

## Gas Coupon: Sound as a \$

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI)—A Florida congressman said today that 4.8 billion gas-ration coupons ordered printed by the Federal Energy Office at a cost of \$12.3 million may have to be destroyed because they work in dollar-bill changing machines.

Rep. Bill Gunter, D-Fla., said the coupons carry the image of George Washington, the same face used on dollar bills, and can be used "in any standard bill-changing machine in the country and will return one dollar's worth of change."

Mr. Gunter said the coupons are reportedly being kept under armed guard at five secret locations around the country but may have to be destroyed since they cannot be used in their present form.

## Canada Sets Elections July 8 With Inflation as Top Issue

OTTAWA, May 9 (AP)—Inflation caused the political death of Pierre Elliott Trudeau's minority Liberal government and probably will be the dominant issue in a new Canadian election campaign.

Mr. Trudeau's government fell late yesterday when the House of Commons voted 137-123 to adopt a motion of no confidence. Elections are scheduled July 8, and Mr. Trudeau today pledged an all-out campaign to return his Liberal party to office.

"I intend to fight a vigorous campaign, a tough campaign, not a violent campaign," he said.

Mr. Trudeau said in a telecast after his defeat that he welcomed the electoral fight but considered the interruption of Parliament while the country faced inflationary problems "unfortunate and unnecessary."

The prime minister was brought down by the New Democratic party, Canada's third largest political faction, whose support had kept him in office since the Liberal majority in Commons was reduced to a minority in the 1972 election.

After siding with the government on 19 previous no-confidence motions, the 31 New Democrats joined the 106 Conservatives to bring down the government with a motion condemning the budget submitted Monday.

With one Liberal absent, Mr. Trudeau mustered 108 votes from his party and 15 from the Social Credit party.

Inflation plagued the Liberal government almost from its beginning on Oct. 30, 1972. It was the issue which the opposition used to hound the government.

The inflation rate was 9.1 percent last year and is running this year at more than 10 percent, the highest level since the Korean war. Food prices have been one of the worst problems.

Four Leaders

The election will spotlight four politically seasoned leaders, each of whom may be running in his last campaign.

• For Mr. Trudeau, 54, the election will test anew both his government's policies and his personal popularity, which declined sharply in the 1972 campaign from the levels of 1968.

• Conservative leader Robert Stanfield, 60, risks his political fortune in his third attempt to oust a Liberal government.

• David Lewis, whose New Democrats precipitated the election, needs more seats to become an alternative to the two major parties. He is 64 and is in his second campaign.

• The fourth leader, Real Caouette, 56, is trying to expand the base of his Social Credit party beyond Quebec, where it met sharp reverses in last October's provincial elections.

## But Denies Hiding Funds Pentagon Admits Its Budgets Include Arms for Asians' Use

By Michael Geller

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP)—The Pentagon yesterday acknowledged that its last three budget requests included more than \$1 billion to build up a reserve stockpile of weapons for possible use by allies in Asia, but denied that it sought to hide the money in its budget.

Yet, after lengthy questioning by newsmen and a subsequent search through congressional testimony, defense officials were unable to produce any record showing that this request for funds had been clearly labeled or explained to Congress.

The questioning arose after Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., charged that the administration was "hiding" \$490 million in the fiscal 1975 budget now before Congress.

"While hidden item is typical of the way the executive branch tries to get around congressional cuts in foreign aid," Sen. Fulbright said, "Congress turns off or cuts down the flow from one foreign aid point and they open up another one somewhere."

The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee made the charges after his aides attempted to get an explanation from the Pentagon about what specifically was included in that category of the defense budget that will cost \$2.2 billion and is labeled as "Support for Other Nations."

"War Reserve"

This section includes \$145 billion for military assistance to Vietnam, but it also includes, Sen. Fulbright was told, \$490 million to buy and stockpile "war reserve" equipment and ammunition earmarked specifically for use by South Vietnamese, South Korean or Thai forces, if necessary.

The official U.S. budget for the fiscal year 1975 beginning July 1 makes no mention of the \$490 million.

In describing the \$2.2-billion "Support for Other Nations" category, the official budget book describes only the separate military aid for South Vietnam and virtually all the other relatively small items in the category, but not the war reserve stocks.

In attempting to explain the situation, Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedman revealed that about \$500 million had been similarly earmarked in fiscal 1974 and \$25 million more in fiscal 1973, the first year in which funds were asked for additional stockpiles that could be used for Asian allies.

It has been well known for many years that the United States (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Iceland Government Resigns, Elections Called for June 30

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 9 (UPI)—A staggering economy, inflation, strikes and controversy over the maintenance of a U.S. naval base in Iceland today forced Premier Olafur Johannesson to dissolve parliament and call general elections for June 30.

In a speech to the Althingi (parliament), the premier said his government was resigning because it could not get a majority in the 60-member legislative body over economic issues.

He said his minority coalition would stay on until a new government could be formed after the elections. Government sources said the Liberal Left party refused to go along with the policies of the two other coalition partners—Mr. Johannesson's Progressives and the Communists.

Icelanders learned of the news of the new elections by radio today because newspapers have not been publishing for the last six weeks due to a printers' strike. The strike ended today.

This small island nation recently had a general strike involving about 35,000 workers.

When Mr. Johannesson's government came to power three years ago, he said his government would seek to eliminate the U.S.-run NATO base at Keflavik. The base is considered a keystone of American surveillance of Soviet vessels heading into the Atlantic.

Iceland had demanded that the United States pull out its 3,300 servicemen by 1975. Negotiations



Olafur Johannesson

have been going on to replace the troops with U.S. and Icelandic civilians, but no agreement has been reached.

Some members of parliament have pressed hard to eliminate the U.S. presence completely and this issue has been one of Mr. Johannesson's stumbling blocks.

Inflation and a stagnating economy were also major factors behind the resignation. Bjorn Jonsson, Minister of Communications and Social Affairs, resigned last week, saying he could not support a government proposal designed to curb inflation.

## House Committee Opens Impeachment Hearings

### Calls Grow In GOP for Nixon to Quit

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI)—The House Judiciary Committee today began considering evidence from which it ultimately must decide whether or not to recommend that President Nixon be impeached.

It was only the second time in American history that an impeachment inquiry involving the president of the United States had reached this stage. In 1868, President Andrew Johnson was impeached by the House but acquitted by one vote in the Senate.

In opening the hearings, the committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., promised that he and the other committee members understood their "high constitutional responsibility and will faithfully live up to it."

The ranking minority member, Rep. Edward Hutchinson, R-Mich., underlined the "awesome" nature of the undertaking that the committee had begun. He characterized the impeachment process as "one of the great checks and balances written in our Constitution to ameliorate the stark doctrine of separation of powers."

Following a brief attempt by committee liberals to make all the hearings public, the panel voted 31 to 6 to go into executive session for the initial phase of the hearings, covering certain confidential material relating to the Watergate break-in and cover-up.

Today's closed session lasted 2 1/2 hours, during which James St. Clair, the President's chief Watergate attorney, was reportedly questioned on the amount of confidentiality the White House would maintain on secret evidence it would get from the committee staff. The committee also received evidence concerning events leading to the break-in, indexes of material collected by the committee staff and a notebook of statements bearing on allegations against the President.

Meantime, two top House Republicans urged that the President consider resigning.

Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, chairman of the House Republican Conference, told newsmen that it would be in the best interest of the nation if Mr. Nixon stepped down voluntarily and predicted that he would be impeached if he did not.

Rep. Anderson also disclosed that he and other Republican leaders had considered going to the White House to ask Mr. Nixon to resign, but had decided to wait until after a House vote for impeachment.

Earlier, House Republican leader John Rhodes of Arizona told newsmen that the President "ought to consider resignation as a possible option if it becomes apparent that erosion of public confidence prevents him from effectively discharging his duties."

He also said that "at this particular time—May 9, 1974—the President is not having an overall beneficial effect on the prospects of the Republican party," but quickly added that this situation could change overnight.

In response to questions relating to the release of transcripts by the White House, Rep. Rhodes said they were "certainly devastating," and that his mail was "running 10 to 1 against the President."

Rep. Anderson referred to editorial demands this week by strong Nixon backers such as the Chicago Tribune, the Omaha World-Herald, and the Hearst group that Mr. Nixon either resign or be impeached.

Ford Remarks

Vice-President Ford, speaking at Eastern Illinois University, made his strongest criticism yet of the administration's handling of Watergate.

He attacked the editing of the Nixon transcripts and said that Watergate had caused "an erosion of confidence in our federal government which I believe has reached crisis proportions."

At the White House, however, there was no indication of any change in the President's position.

Ken Clawson, director of White House communications, declared that "the President will not quit—no matter what." Deputy Presidential Press Secretary Gerald Warren said Mr. Nixon was (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)



OPENING INQUIRY—House Judiciary Chairman Peter Rodino (left) asks a question of Rep. Edward Hutchinson as the panel opened its impeachment inquiry hearings.

## Knew of Offer, Not Told Donors' Names Wilson Contacted on Union Fine Bid

By Terry Robards

LONDON, May 9 (UPI)—The mystery surrounding the settlement of a 20-month-old engineers' strike yesterday deepened today with the disclosure that Prime Minister Harold Wilson knew in advance that an anonymous donor would put up the money to halt the work stoppage.

A high government source said that Mr. Wilson was contacted by telephone last Thursday by a "man of some importance" who said he was acting on behalf of one or more persons who were prepared to make initial court payments of \$45,000 (\$12,000) to settle the dispute.

The strike, involving 12 million members of the powerful Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, was called off yesterday after a payment totaling \$65,000 was made anonymously to cover the charges levied against the union by the National Industrial Relations Court.

The strike lasted only one day, but it had threatened to cripple production throughout British industry because the union's members are involved in almost all manufacturing operations. The shutdown also was potentially embarrassing to the Wilson administration, which won power in national elections in February after promising labor peace.

The government source refused today to identify the "man of some importance" who had contacted the prime minister. He also said that Mr. Wilson was unaware of the identities of those who may have put up the money for the settlement.

The informant said that the prime minister was contacted a second time either Monday or Tuesday, after earlier indications that the court would not accept any payments from third parties in settlement of the dispute, and was told the offer would be renewed.

Initially, the source explained, the indication was that the intermediary was acting on behalf of a single person. Brian Neill, the lawyer who actually made the offer in court yesterday, said he was acting for a "client."

Rumors of Four

"As it developed," the informant added, "more people were involved. I don't know how many or who." He described them as "a small group of industrialists." Rumors circulated today that four men were involved, but the source denied any knowledge of the actual number.

Speculation has centered on the possibility that the "industrialists" who paid the court charges represented companies that stood to incur substantial losses as a result of the engineers' work stoppage.

A prolonged strike by the engineering union could have caused serious damage throughout the economy. Automobile plants were in the process of shutting down when the strike was called off.

## Kissinger Goes to Cairo Chances of Golan Pact Held Less Than Even by U.S. Aides

CAIRO, May 9 (AP)—The chances of an Israeli-Syrian disengagement on the Golan Heights are less than 50-50 despite nine days of personal diplomacy by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, American officials said today.

The officials, speaking as Mr. Kissinger shuttled from Saudi Arabia to Cairo for talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, said Syria and Israel are barely "in the starting block" toward a settlement. The two sides are exchanging "complete considerations" but have not agreed on a disengagement boundary, the officials said.

Mr. Kissinger got a warm public endorsement of his disengagement diplomacy from Saudi Arabia's King Faisal after they met to discuss the Israeli-Syrian problem and the new U.S.-Saudi economic cooperation program.

Mr. Kissinger is counting on King Faisal, Mr. Sadat and Algerian President Houari Boumedienne to influence the Syrians to accept only a partial Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights.

The Saudi foreign minister, Omar al-Sakkar, who saw Mr. Kissinger off at Riyadh airport, said: "We esteem those men who work for peace and for the realization of justice in our region and all over the world."

"Man of Peace"

Whether Dr. Kissinger succeeds or not, he is a man of peace. But I am fully and absolutely confident he will succeed.

Mr. Sakkar said that when the American-Saudi cooperation talks start in two weeks, "I hope that the meetings will follow the realization of concrete progress in separating the Syrian forces and the occupying forces on the Golan Heights."

Mr. Kissinger is making his third trip to Egypt since beginning his fifth Middle East peace-making trip nearly two weeks ago. He will meet briefly with Mr. Sadat at a government rest house outside Cairo tonight and again tomorrow morning at Mr. Sadat's Cairo home, American officials said.

After his meeting with Mr. Sadat tomorrow, Mr. Kissinger will return to Israel to begin a third round of shuttle proposals between Israel and Syria.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said the talks had "reached a very concrete stage." Mr. Kissinger has not yet set a date for leaving the Middle East.

## Israeli Planes Strike Inside South Lebanon

TEL AVIV, May 9 (UPI)—Israel sent its planes into action inside southern Lebanon today and suffered its first fatality on the Golan Heights front in four days, the military command said.

An army spokesman said an Israeli soldier was killed by a Syrian artillery barrage, one of scattered volleys during the day.

The fatality was the first reported by the Israeli command since Monday and raised the toll of dead to 31 since daily clashes on the Golan front began March 12.

The air strikes were the first by Israel since Monday. Israeli planes also hit Syrian positions on Mount Hermon.

In Damascus, the Syrian military command reported the fighting in almost the same words it has used for the last 59 days. A spokesman said: "Our forces are dealing heavy artillery blows to enemy positions and concentrations. Our tanks and anti-tank missiles are engaging enemy tanks in several parts of the front and inflicting heavy losses."

Visible Impact

The most visible impact of the brief stoppage was the failure of most of Britain's national newspapers to publish yesterday. All published as usual today, and the rest of British industry was virtually back to normal.

The union ordered the strike after the court had seized all of its liquid assets—totaling about \$305,000—because of the union's refusal to pay damages levied against it following a local stoppage against a small plant outside London seven months ago. That stoppage was ruled an unfair labor practice and the union was fined and ordered to pay damages to the company.

## Old Bomb Ties Up Port

HAMBURG, May 9 (Reuters)—Shipping was brought to a brief standstill today when a 500-pound British bomb was found in Hamburg harbor. Police said the World War II bomb was brought up from the harbor bed by a dredger. Experts defused the bomb.

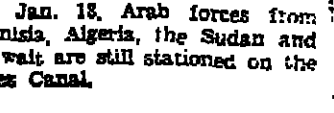
## Biggs Searching For Land Without Extradition Pact

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 9 (AP)—Donald Biggs began his search today for a new country. Biggs, wanted in Britain for robbing from jail after taking part in the "great train robbery," liked to the press after he left his apartment of an English porter.

"I'm going to look for a country that has no extradition treaty with England," the convicted bank robber told the reporters who swarmed around him as he waited for a cab.

"What I'd really like to do is live in Brazil," he said. "But there's no way. I want to stay with my child." Biggs's Brazilian friend is expecting a child in June.





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Free introductory lectures: 8 PM, Wednesday, May 15 and 22; course begins May 24. Pershing Hall, 49 Rue Pierre-Charron. Information telephone Paris 359-17-61.

Residents of this poor town staged their four-day revolt on hearing the rival town of Avellino had been chosen as the site of a Fiat bus plant that would provide 3,000 jobs. But Premier Mariano Rumor, in a message from Rome today, said the Avellino plant was one of several under consideration and Eboli would get one, too.

**DAR ES SALAAM, May 9 (UPI).—**The foreign ministers of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Congo ended a two-day meeting today with an appeal for liberation movements in Portugal's African territories to step up their struggle for independence.

BEIRUT, May 9 (UPI) — The second and last group of the 2,000 troops Morocco sent to Egypt during the October Arab-Israeli war, returned to Morocco Monday, the Iraqi News Agency reported from Rabat. The first contingent returned April 30.

Morocco decided to withdraw its contingent when the Egyptian government signed a separation-of-forces agreement with Israel on Jan. 18. Arab forces from Tunisia, Algeria, the Sudan and Kuwait are still stationed on the Suez Canal.



## In Gathering of Political Data

## White House Use of Tax Returns Probed

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—A new investigation into the relationship between the White House and the Internal Revenue Service has been launched. The probe is the latest in a series of inquiries into the use of tax returns as a source of political information.

Some of the information came from the edited transcripts of presidential conversations that were made public last week. For example, in a conversation March 27, 1973, H.R. Haldeman, then the White House chief of staff, warned President Nixon that a former Internal Revenue official, who was later promoted to a position of prominence by the administration, had been involved in a political intelligence operation of the White House.

The involvement "is a potential source of fascinating problems," Mr. Haldeman said.

The official, Vernon Acree, has denied that he was ever involved in political intelligence.

Other relatively new information included various memoranda about tax matters that were made public a few weeks ago by Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn.

Among these was a memorandum to John Dean, the former White House counsel, from John Caulfield, a former White House employee, which included photographs of the charitable deductions claimed for the three years 1968-70 by Lawrence Goldberg, who had just become the head of Jewish activities for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

Mr. Caulfield's memo notes that the pattern of contributions "portends an extremely heavy involvement in Jewish organizational activity."

"I don't wish to raise this issue again," the memo continued. "However, in my judgment, the attorney general [John Mitchell] should be discreetly made aware in this regard."

This memo is considered by some of the congressional investigators to be significant evidence of illegal use by the White House of confidential information on tax returns.

Several fronts

The inquiry into the use of the tax agency by the administration is going on several fronts. The Senate Watergate committee is still involved. So are the House Judiciary Committee and the congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Donald Alexander, the present commissioner of Internal Revenue, who was not involved in any of the disputed actions that have come to light, has said that he has no recollection of the matter.

Whether the White House thought its requests for certain tax information were legal appeared doubtful in view of a conversation between Mr. Nixon and Dean on March 13, 1973.

In that talk, Dean explained that he had "sources" in the Internal Revenue to which he could go "and get what we need," bypassing the top man, Commissioner Johnnie Walters, in the process.

Mr. Nixon did not ask why Dean felt it necessary to go to special "sources," if the request for information were legal.

Among the many items of information from Internal Revenue that were received by the White House were the results of audits of eight entertainers who had been politically active.

The entertainers were all persons "whose economic condition is similar to that of John Wayne," a supporter of Mr. Nixon who had apparently complained to the White House about being audited.

The entertainers were Richard Boone, Sammy Davis Jr., Jerry Lewis, Peter Lawford, Fred MacMurray, Lucille Ball, Ronald Reagan and Frank Sinatra.

Mr. Caulfield forwarded the information to Dean together with an opinion that Mr. Wayne's complaint that he was being unfairly singled out "does not appear to be strong enough to pursue."

New Release Probe

MIAMI, May 9 (AP)—The revenue service has begun a new examination of the bank records of Mr. Nixon's friend Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, the Miami Herald said yesterday.

The newspaper quoted sources close to the investigation as saying it was expected to take about 10 days. The IRS in Miami said that it would have no comment on the reported investigation.

The secretary-general, who earns about \$48,000 a year, is elected for five years.

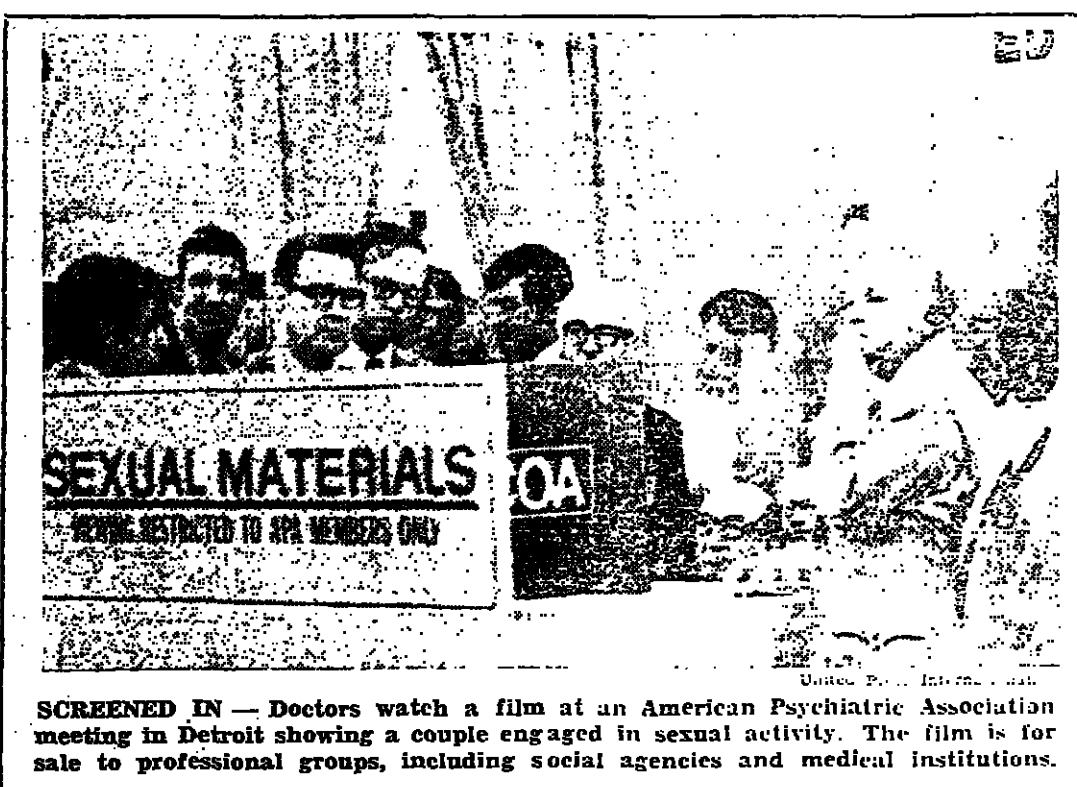
Mr. Kahn-Ackermann is expected to bring new dynamism to the council which languished last year under the impact of the more energetic enlarged European Economic Community, all of whose members belong to it.

In a debate on the council's future role in European affairs, parliamentarians here were consistently pessimistic, particularly because of the crisis in the nine-nation EEC caused by Italy's import restrictions.

Boyle Trial Witness

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 9 (AP)—William Turnblazer, 52, whose testimony led to the murder conviction of former United Mine Workers president W.A. (Tony) Boyle, was sentenced yesterday to 15 years in prison on federal conspiracy charges. He could be eligible for parole in five years.

Authorities said it was Turnblazer, former president of the UMW's Kentucky-Tennessee District 18, who supplied the information which led to the indictment against Boyle for murder of Joseph (Joey) Yablonski, his wife and daughter.



SCREENED IN — Doctors watch a film at an American Psychiatric Association meeting in Detroit showing a couple engaged in sexual activity. The film is for sale to professional groups, including social agencies and medical institutions.

## In Survey of Americans

## Military Ranked No. 1 U.S. Institution

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP)—Despite the bad name it got during the war in Vietnam, the U.S. military is now the most admired of American institutions, according to a public opinion survey.

The military ranked first among 15 public and private institutions in the survey conducted last fall by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

Almost all other governmental institutions ranked near the bottom. President Nixon and his administration were rated lowest and the federal government, as a whole, was next to the bottom.

The news media were in the middle rank, below the public schools but above the Supreme Court.

The survey asked 1,444 persons throughout the nation how good a job they felt each of the institutions was doing for the country.

They answered by checking one of eight possible responses, ranging from "very poor" to "very good." The military averaged out to 5.5 on the scale.

Willard Rodgers, who directed the survey analysis, said the results indicated that the military is recovering from the bad image it received during the Vietnam war years.

The institute had conducted a number of surveys for the military to determine the causes of the reluctance of young men to join the new volunteer Army.

"The previous studies showed that one of the big problems of recruitment was the bad image the military got during that war," Mr. Rodgers said.

"One interpretation of this (the latest survey) is that there has been an improvement," he said. "The bottom of the ladder were Congress, state governments, the judicial system, local governments, the federal

government and the Nixon administration.

Among private institutions only labor unions ranked as low as did the various branches of government.

The institute's survey also turned up more evidence that the public is increasingly disenchanted with large corporations.

Their esteem has fallen significantly in the last quarter of a century. When the identical questions were asked of a national sample in 1950, 76 percent of the people said that the positive aspects of big business outweighed the bad.

Only 60 percent agreed with that in the survey last fall. Mr. Rodgers said that the comments in the latest survey showed that people were most concerned about the power big corporations wield over other institutions, particularly over the government.

Asked to rate the integrity of leaders of the various institutions, the public gave the lowest marks to labor union leaders. The Supreme Court was seen as the institution having the highest integrity.

## A Top Kissinger Aide Resigns, Reportedly in Disillusionment

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—A top aide to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger resigned yesterday over what his associates said was his "despair" about the way Mr. Kissinger is running the State Department and dealing with the Pentagon.

William Donaldson, named in October to be under secretary of state for security assistance, would only say of his departure that "all I have to say at this time is that I'm leaving for personal and professional reasons."

A source close to Mr. Donaldson, however, explained that "Bill wasn't about to go up to Capitol Hill in a few weeks to justify a military aid bill that he didn't help to formulate."

A \$1.92-billion military aid bill, part of the overall \$5.18-billion foreign aid bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, is pending in Congress.

Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1971, Mr. Donaldson is supposed to be the prime policymaker and coordinator for military aid under the secretary of state.

The post of under secretary for security assistance was set up by the act under pressure from the White House. President Nixon, with the support of his assistant for national security at that time, Mr. Kissinger, argued to the Congress that military aid policy should be formulated by the State Department and not the Pentagon.

But associates of Mr. Donaldson maintain that Mr. Kissinger set most of the policy and military aid totals himself and allowed the Pentagon to do the rest, thus presenting Mr. Donaldson and his staff with an accomplished fact.

A State Department spokesman would only say that Mr. Donaldson was leaving "for personal reasons" and read Mr. Kissinger's letter of regret and understanding to Mr. Donaldson.

Another State Department source said, however, that Mr. Kissinger was "unhappy" with Mr. Donaldson. He specifically said that Mr. Kissinger felt that Mr. Donaldson had "fallen down" in the area of energy policy.

Another source responsible that Mr. Kissinger had asked the under secretary to assume.

But sources close to Mr. Donaldson said that he had been given no staff of his own to work on energy problems and had been cut out of the military aid picture altogether.

## \$24 Billion Given To Philanthropy In U.S. Last Year

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Americans gave a record \$24.5 billion to philanthropic causes in 1973, an increase of \$2 billion, or 8.5 percent. The largest share went to religion.

The figures were issued today in the annual "Giving U.S.A." report compiled by the American Association of Fund-Raising Councils.

Its chairman, Melvin Brewer, said the increased giving in the face of uncertain economic patterns demonstrates the "unique generosity" of Americans in voluntarily supporting institutions that give society "its strength and quality."

Of the total contributed, \$10.09 billion, or 41.1 percent, went to religious causes. However, religion's share has declined since 1964, when it was 49.4 percent, the report said. It noted that religious giving rose 6.9 percent in 1973, while overall giving rose 8.9 percent.

Other categories included: Health and hospitals, up 8.2 percent to \$3.98 billion; education, up 9.8 percent to \$3.92 billion; social welfare, up 9.3 percent to \$1.76 billion; arts, humanities and civic causes, up 16.9 percent to \$1.80 billion, and other classifications, up 10.8 percent to \$2.98 billion.

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## Suit on Nixon Staff Attacks Criticism of Tapes' Contents

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Jesuit priest on the White House staff said yesterday that questions that President Nixon's Watergate tapes disclose a "gross immorality" are "erroneous, unjust and contain elements of hypocrisy."

The Rev. John McLaughlin de la Cruz said in a news conference arranged by White House Communications Director John W. Casper in an apparent attempt to counter rising criticism resulting from the recently released transcripts of White House conversations.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh D. Dicks said earlier that transcripts reveal a "deplorable, shabby, disgusting and immoral performance... by each of those who participated in the actions. A cross-section of glib leaders said that the tapes reflected a "gross immorality" and that the tapes were not aimed at Sen. Scott, whom he described as a "venerable and revered figure in American political life."

But he said that to criticize Mr. Nixon on moral grounds is "unjust... and politically tendentious" because, he added, Mr. Nixon's role in ending world peace shows that he is a man of great moral leadership.

The president is not a god on Mount Olympus," he said. "He is a human being with human imperfections like all of us."

He professed to be deleted from the transcripts of Mr. Nixon's conversations should be viewed as "a form of emotional drainage... a form of therapy, a form of release."

Father McLaughlin said the Jesuit joined the White House staff as a speech writer in 1969 and is now a deputy special assistant who describes himself as an "adviser, fact-finder and occasional spokesman."

He questioned about Mr. Nixon's allegation of the payment of \$1 million to Watergate defendants. Father McLaughlin said the transcripts show that Nixon never authorized any payments.

He said that the President's allegation of the matter with former White House counsel John W. Dean was part of a "chief executive's right to 'reasonably estimate' all options in coming problems."

Father McLaughlin said that he



The Rev. John McLaughlin

opposed the original release of the tapes to the Watergate grand jury because he knew it would lead to continuing demands for access to presidential files. "It's like losing your virginity," he said. "The next time is a little easier."

## Impeachment Hearings Open

(Continued from Page 1)

aware of the growing criticism among Republican leaders and the conservative press but added, "He still realizes he has a personal and constitutional responsibility to defend the office of the presidency and work in years ahead for his goals."

Mr. St. Clair told newsmen as he entered the hearing room today that "I predict the President will not be impeached."

"This is an historic occasion," he added, "I'm glad we're getting on with it. I'm here to listen and observe."

Mr. Rodino, in his opening remarks, announced that Mr. St. Clair would be present throughout the hearings and after the initial phase is completed he will be given "the opportunity to respond to the presentation, orally or in writing, as determined by the committee."

Rep. Hutchinson, in his opening remarks, set forth the minority position on what constitutes an impeachable offense. He said that the standard imposed by the framers of the Constitution "is the finding of criminal culpability on the part of the President himself,

measured according to criminal law."

Committee Democrats have rejected this narrow definition, adopting the view that impeachable offenses extend not only to criminal in nature but could be political, involving the violation of public trust.

Chief committee counsel John Doar and minority counsel Albert Jenner have adopted a position somewhere between the two, agreeing with the majority that an impeachable offense need not also be criminal, but adding that it must be a "substantial offense."

Mr. Rodino said that the next four sessions of the hearings will be closed while the committee hears evidence on the Watergate break-in and cover-up, one of six key areas that the chairman said would be probed. He predicted final consideration by mid-July, after which the findings would go to the full House.

The other major areas being considered include the use of federal agencies to further the election of the President, illegal campaign contributions, the President's personal taxes and the establishment of the "plumbers," the secret White House domestic espionage unit.

## European Council Elects German Socialist as Head

STRASBOURG, May 9 (Reuters)—The 17-nation Council of Europe has elected its first Socialist secretary-general, Georg Kahn-Ackermann of West Germany, a vice-president of the council's Parliamentary Assembly.

Mr. Kahn-Ackermann, 56, received nine votes more than incumbent Ludo Trosch-Sorling of Austria in a second-round ballot after a closely contested election yesterday.

The secretary-general, who earns about \$48,000 a year, is elected for five years.

Mr. Kahn-Ackermann is expected to bring new dynamism to the council which languished last year under the impact of the more energetic enlarged European Economic Community, all of whose members belong to it.

In a debate on the council's future role in European affairs, parliamentarians here were consistently pessimistic, particularly because of the crisis in the nine-nation EEC caused by Italy's import restrictions.

Shultz Takes Post With Bechtel Corp.

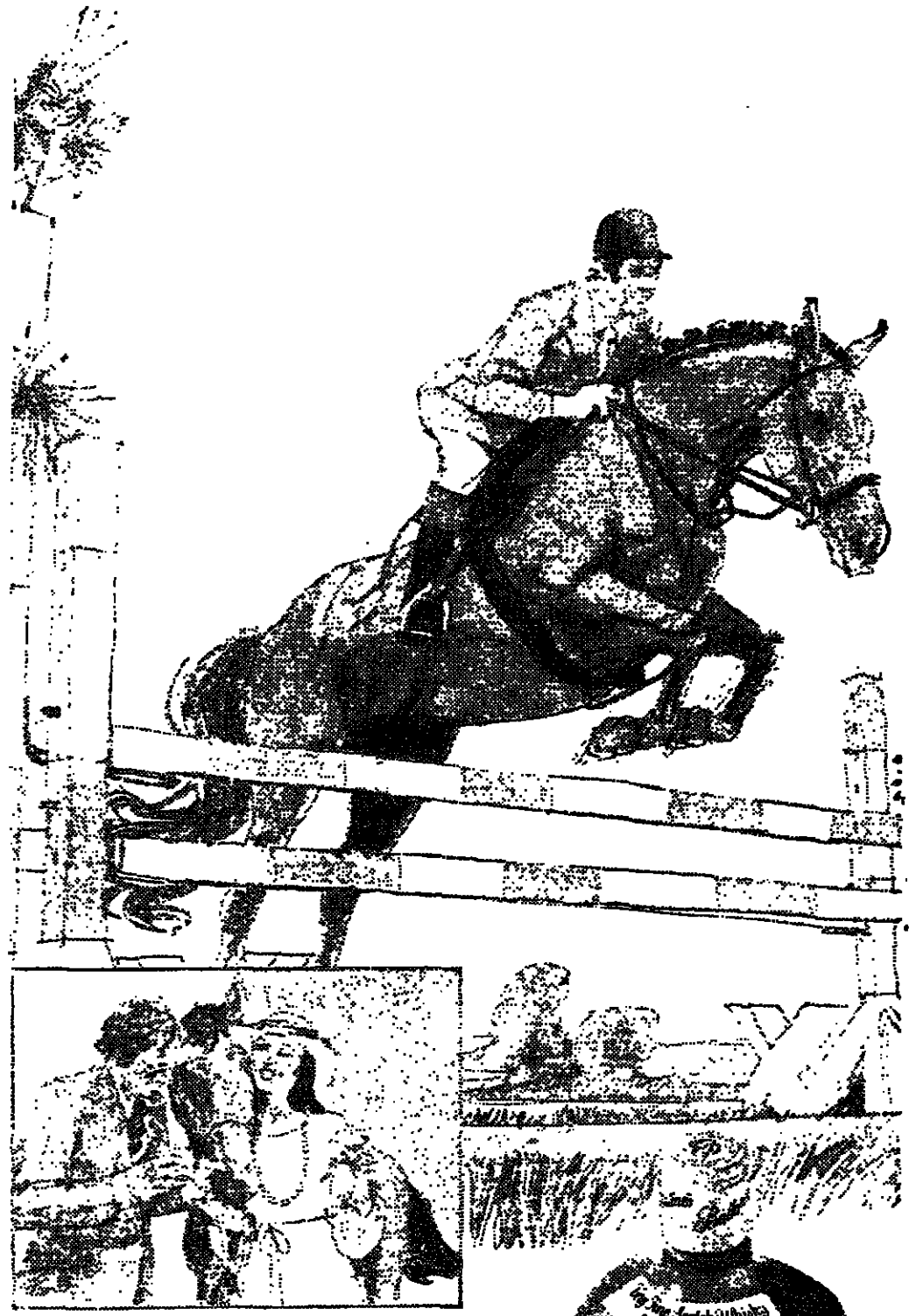
WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—George Shultz, former dean of President Nixon's cabinet, said today that he is assuming a top management position with Bechtel Corp., a large construction company based in San Francisco.

Mr. Shultz, who was the last remaining member of the President's original cabinet, officially ended his term as Treasury secretary yesterday. Mr. Shultz said he is starting on the Bechtel payroll immediately as a member of the board of directors and of the executive and finance committees, with the title of executive vice-president.

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## Heaviest Since 1930

## Japan Pacific Coast Rocked By Quake; Two Known Dead

TOKYO, May 9 (UPI)—An earthquake struck Japan today, triggering landslides on the Pacific coast that buried homes and rocked buildings in Tokyo.

The police reported that at least two persons were killed, 27 were

missing and 73 others injured in the quake, the heaviest in Japan's Pacific region since 1930.

They said most of the casualties were reported in the small fishing town of Minami on the southern tip of the Izu Peninsula, about 100 miles southwest of Tokyo, where landslides destroyed or damaged 250 homes.

National railroad officials said the express trains that link Tokyo and Osaka in southwestern Japan were halted for several hours, stranding an estimated 240,000 passengers. National and local rail services were also affected, the officials said.

Buildings Sway  
In Tokyo, about 100 miles northwest of the quake's epicenter, buildings shook and swayed but no damage or casualties were reported.

The Meteorological Agency said the quake, which occurred at 8:33 a.m. (2333 GMT Wednesday), measured 8.8 on the open-ended Richter scale. It was the strongest to hit the Izu area since 1930, when an earthquake with an intensity of 7 left 273 persons dead or missing, the agency said.

The agency located the center of today's quake 12 miles below the Pacific Ocean floor about 40 miles off the Izu Peninsula. It was followed by a series of more than 80 after-shocks, the agency spokesman said.

The police said rescue work on the peninsula was hampered by heavy rain. About 1,000 Defense Force troops were headed for the scene to help in the operations, they said.

Yoshinaga Suzuki, 47, a town official in Minami, said a telephone interview: "I've never seen such a bad earthquake in my life. About half the 70 houses in the Iruma district (of the town) were destroyed."

"A small mountain behind the Misaki post office in the neighboring Nakagiri district collapsed, and 27 people were missing," he said.

The police said the quake triggered a series of 23 landslides. Five homes were burned down in fires that followed the quake, they said.

## Abducted Banker Sends Wife Note

PARIS, May 9 (Reuters)—The wife of Spanish banker Baltasar Suarez, who was kidnapped here Friday, said today that she had received a letter from her husband, asking her to follow the kidnapper's instructions.

"This was believed to be a reference to their demands—rejected by the Spanish government—for the freeing of a group of Spanish political prisoners and the publication by Spanish newspapers of anarchist texts," Mr. Suarez is manager of the Bank of Bilbao branch here.



INDIRECT APPROACH—Firemen direct a hose from the roof of neighboring house at a building that collapsed and burned in Minami, on the Izu peninsula of Japan, where an earthquake struck during yesterday morning.

## General, 53 Airmen Standing Trial in Chile

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, May 9 (UPI)—Sergio Poblete, a retired general, was charged at a court-martial today with having incited sedition under the government of the late President Salvador Allende. He is one of 54 air force men being tried by the court-martial.

At the end of nearly three hours of argument, the former air force general's defense lawyer, challenged the prosecutor to "cite one single fact or direct testimony that proves the charges." The prosecutor demurred.

The government case was based entirely on depositions that quoted a political refugee, now in exile, as having said that Gen. Poblete would take command of a Santiago air force base after a planned assault by armed supporters of Mr. Allende.

The assault, allegedly planned for September, 1973, a year before the military coup in which Mr. Allende died, never took place. In several depositions read in court, Gen. Poblete denied knowing anything of the alleged plot.

Economic Executive  
Yet the general, a 55-year-old career engineer officer in the Chilean Air Force, who retired in January, 1973, to serve the Allende government as an executive in its Economic Development Corporation, faced a possible sentence of five years in prison.

The general is the highest ranking defendant of the 54 being tried. The trial has already lasted four weeks. The court of six senior officers is also hearing the cases brought against 10 civilian supporters of President Allende. Each case is judged as it arises, but no sentences will be announced until the trial is complete.

In yesterday's court session, it was learned that Gen. Poblete had been under arrest since September, that he had given himself up voluntarily and that he had been held in solitary confinement for 57 days. After two former cabinet ministers had testified favorably on the general's character, the court dismissed him. He will await sentencing in Santiago's central jail, perhaps for as much as a month.

Sentences Set for 5  
SANTIAGO, May 9 (Reuters)—Five Chilean Socialists whose death sentences were commuted by military authorities three days ago have been sentenced instead to prison terms of 18 or 20 years, their lawyer said tonight.

The five were found guilty of

## Turkish Post Hit By Iraqi Shells

ANKARA, May 9 (Reuters)—Turkish customs officials, soldiers and police have been evacuated from a frontier post after Iraqi artillery fired across the border during a heavy clash with Kurdish rebels.

Officials reported that 10 Iraqi shells exploded around Turkish customs buildings at the Habur Bridge crossing point last night. There were no casualties.

Turkey has protested twice over similar shelling incidents during the last 10 days in which three Turkish villagers have been killed.

Witnesses said last night's clash started when Kurdish Pesh Merga militia launched a surprise attack on Iraqi armored forces concentrated on the road between the Habur Bridge and the nearby town of Zakho.

## Niger Starts to Get Major Food Relief

ROME, May 9 (AP)—Food is rolling into drought-stricken Niger by road and rail at the rate of 1,500 tons daily following the breakup of a severe transportation bottleneck, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization announced.

Niger, the hardest hit of six African countries in the sub-Saharan area, requires on average 25,000 tons of grain a month. It received 13,000 tons last month.

trying to organize armed resistance to the military coup which ousted President Allende.

Refugees Blocked  
SANTIAGO, May 9 (Reuters)—Chilean troops surrounded an Air France jet at Puduhuel Airport here tonight and forced five refugees to leave the plane.

The refugees—all Chileans—were returned to the Italian Embassy here, where they had sought asylum after the military coup. Six other refugees were allowed to leave.

## Outspoken Priest Is Attracting Crowds to Church in Moscow

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, May 9 (NYT)—A simple, low Russian church, tucked away on a side street in northeast Moscow, has in recent weeks become the focus of an unusual pilgrimage of young and old alike, attracted by the strikingly outspoken opinions of one of its priests, the Rev. Dmitri Dudko.

In a series of unprecedented sessions where he has answered questions from parishioners, the balding, white-haired priest has dared to speak out about Soviet prison camps, the limidity of the Orthodox Church establishment and informers within the church hierarchy.

In a church packed with curious and astonished listeners, Father Dmitri has applauded the scientific achievements of the Soviet regime but deplored what he considers the nation's moral and spiritual decline in the more than half-century of Soviet rule and vigorously proselytized for a return to faith.

Session Postponed  
Last Saturday night, he announced at the end of his regular sermon that the question-and-answer period had been postponed by order of Patriarch Pimen "until I speak with him."

More than half of the 500 to 600 persons who had crowded into the little Church of St. Nicholas on Trebovshensky Street milled about in the twilight of the church courtyard for 45 minutes, waiting for a word from the priest.

Many of them were young persons, in their 20s and 30s, and bearded intellectuals. Some youths had secreted cassette recorders in briefcases to tape the session. Finally Father Dmitri emerged in his cassock and told them: "You have asked me questions and I have given you answers. There is nothing wrong in this."

Church attendance has soared since the question-answer sessions began last Christmas. In mid-April, he had anticipated the risk of alienating by authorities, noting that some people were saying that his statements were causing a sensation. "If this is considered a sensation," he remarked, "I can only say with sadness: 'Have priests stopped doing God's work?'"

Arrested in 1945  
The priest, a rather short, broad-faced man who wears rimless glasses, is in his early 50s. Churchgoers said he was born in a peasant family, fought in World War II and was arrested in 1945.

Pakistan Truck Crash  
RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, May 9 (AP)—More than 30 persons were believed killed and 34 injured yesterday when a truck carrying them crashed into a ravine in the Pakistani section of Kashmir, according to reports here.

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## Study Finds Large Increase In Chinese Troops on Border

LONDON, May 9 (UPI)—The Soviet Union and China now have 45 divisions each along their 4,000-mile-long borders, the International Institute for Strategic Studies said today in its "Strategic Survey 1974."

This implies a considerable recent increase of forces on the Chinese side. The Russians have equipped their forces with the latest weapons for nuclear and non-nuclear operations, it said. The institute specializes in research on international security.

But the Soviet forces would have to be substantially reinforced if a major offensive were contemplated, the survey said. The Soviet command, it said, may realize that, while its strategic forces could inflict enormous damage on Peking's nuclear facilities, it cannot guarantee absolute success.

Some experts believe, the survey said, that an attack by 250 missiles could destroy China's ability to retaliate. Others think that the numerical increase in the Chinese forces and deployment of nuclear sites make it less certain that its potential could be eliminated.

In the event of a long war the outcome could not now be predicted, the survey said.

The institute also reported that Soviet advisers accompanied Syrian troops in the October war, on the scale of one a battalion, while others were with the staff.

A number of the Soviet advisers were killed, it said. Assessing the Middle East October war, the survey said that in initial attacks Syrian and Egyptian soldiers fought with determination and used their weapons with skill; in defense "they were resolute and cohesive."

But it said Syrian tanks were used poorly in mass frontal attacks against Israel's "excellent tank gunners." There was little coordination between tanks and infantry and Egyptian armor seems to have been handled "indifferently" in attack, it said.

"Never in doubt was the continued superiority of the Israeli Air Force in all departments, the quality of the pilots and aircraft," it said. In ground-based

Irish Scrap JFK Project  
DUBLIN, May 9 (UPI)—The government said yesterday it has scrapped plans to build a concert hall as a memorial to the late U.S. President John F. Kennedy.

It cited economic grounds and said it soon would make public plans for another Kennedy memorial.

defenses the Arabs were superior, it said.

The survey said the Arabs were "prodigal" in their use of equipment and that their numbers had much to do with their early successes.

"Despite the reverses suffered the Arab armies remain cohesive and strong fighting force, though their value may for the moment be greater in defense than in offense," the survey concluded.

## 3 Blacks Plead Not Guilty to 3 'Zebra' Murders

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 (AP)—Three young black men pleaded not guilty today to charges that they murdered three persons killed in a wave of random street attacks on white known as the "Zebra" slayings.

Municipal Court Judge Agnes O'Brien Smith set bail at \$250,000 each for Manuel Moore, 23; Larry Green, 22; and J.C. Simon, 23. She also tightened a restraining order on prejudicial publicity of the case.

Meanwhile, the informer who gave police information leading to the Zebra arrests was identified as Anthony Harris, a convicted burglar. The identification was made by the San Francisco Chronicle and John Muhammad, minister of Mosque No. 36 of the Nation of Islam.

Mr. Moore, Mr. Green and Mr. Simon are Black Muslims, and were four other men who were arrested May 1. The four later were released because of insufficient evidence.

The arrests climaxed the questioning of hundreds of young blacks in an unprecedented stop-and-search operation aimed at tracking down killers responsible for 30 attacks in San Francisco during a seven-month period.

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## In the Balance

Between Egyptian President Sadat's unabashed predictions of "miracles" and the fears of some Israelis that the slightest concessions would mark the beginning of the end, Secretary of State Kissinger is today a man on the spot. The stakes are so high that no party to the complex diplomacy now under way can lightly contemplate the possibility of breakdown in the indirect talks between Israel and Syria.

Mr. Kissinger is relaying proposals back and forth between Jerusalem and Damascus on where a military disengagement line is to be drawn across the Golan Heights. The issue boils down to the fate of the abandoned Syrian city of Kuneitra, just inside the territory occupied by Israel since 1967.

Israeli strategists have persuasively argued that their country's security requires control of the line of heights overlooking the Galilee farm settlements, on which Syrian artillery used to rain down daily death and harassment; but that military argument is not made for Kuneitra itself, some 15 miles into Syria along the road to Damascus. To the Syrians, this old city holds some of the symbolic value that the Sinai bank of the Suez Canal held for Egypt, an inroad into the Israeli occupation.

Important psychologically, if less so militarily, Kuneitra would be a reasonable prize for Israel to return to Syria in exchange for demilitarized zones and political understand-

ings that could give Israel's northeastern frontier more chance for stability than it has known for a quarter of a century. That would be a legitimate compromise; Syria cannot realistically expect a sweeping Israeli commitment to pull out of the Golan Heights entirely.

A second issue involved in Mr. Kissinger's mediation efforts touches on great power interests in the Middle East as much as on the security of the belligerents themselves: the nature of a UN force standing between the disengaged front lines. With, perhaps, its own strategic interests uppermost in mind, the Soviet Union has been pushing for an "observer" force in which Soviet and American troops would participate; Israel and the United States are insisting on a more muscular "peace-keeping" force of military contingents from smaller countries, such as now exists between the Israeli and Egyptian lines in the Sinai. This is the kind of issue on which Secretary Kissinger sought Soviet cooperation in his Cyprus meeting with Foreign Minister Gromyko.

In these intense days of diplomacy, an opportunity is ripe—and may not appear again—for Israel and Syria to reach a mutually beneficial settlement which, combined with the Egyptian disengagement already achieved, could start the Middle East at last onto peaceful coexistence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mr. Nixon and the Law

Although he was educated in the law, President Nixon seems to have difficulty comprehending that the problems that now engulf him are problems neither of politics nor of public relations, but of law. There are well-established legal rules of procedure that are followed regardless of the identity of the individuals involved in a particular case.

These rules, no less than the law itself or the Constitution, cannot be waved aside by cries of "national security" or "executive privilege" or by impatient slogans such as "one year of Watergate is enough." Neither will they yield to the outright defiance that President Nixon has announced through his counsel, James St. Clair.

The President's responses to the several subpoenas that have been served upon him have never been those of a lawyer cooperating in the settlement of serious issues or even those of an ordinary citizen respectful of the law. On the contrary, Mr. Nixon seems always in search of the one big fix, the public relations coup that will exonerate him from legal issues in which, in reality, he is inextricably involved.

He has had his only success in fending off two subpoenas issued by the Senate Watergate committee. But in dealing with the subpoena from the House Judiciary Committee, the President is not dealing with just an ordinary congressional committee. In its impeachment inquiry, the Judiciary Committee is exercising a rarely invoked but awesome power of Congress to stand guard against presidential attempts to subvert the government by grave misconduct. This power has unique constitutional status, and no court is going to stand in the way of its exercise by Congress.

Nevertheless, when the Judiciary Committee last month subpoenaed tapes and docu-

ments, Mr. Nixon responded with a publicity campaign built around a huge mass of edited transcripts. This publicity campaign was carried forward by a televised address by the President to the nation and two follow-up speeches, a one-sided summary of the evidence by his own counsel, and a round of appearances by presidential aides on television interview shows.

This whole effort was a broad-brush appeal to those who read as they run or who watch only a few moments of television news. This media blitz was apparently the President's last throw of the dice. Whether it has failed or not in public relations terms, Mr. Nixon is apparently determined to stand fast. But these public relations maneuvers have nothing to do with the law. One of the fundamental rules of law is that a judge or jury is entitled to the best evidence available. The tapes themselves are obviously better evidence than transcripts edited by the person under inquiry.

Public relations is concerned with general impressions; the laws deal in provable specific facts and carefully restricted inferences from those facts. Mr. Nixon keeps trying to create impressions in the public mind and thereby influence the atmosphere in which the House committee and the courts do their work. But the work itself remains a matter of law. Regardless of atmospherics, the law turns on evidence of deeds done and words spoken. Images are no substitute for evidence, and publicity is no match for the law. That is why the courts and the Judiciary Committee move inexorably forward and the President slowly but steadily retreats.

In a nation governed by law, Mr. Nixon cannot possibly win a confrontation on the ground on which he has chosen to stand and fight.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Failure at the UN

The recently concluded special UN session on raw materials and development brusquely ignored a last-minute American proposal that was designed to provide \$4 billion in emergency assistance to the most economically distressed countries.

The session largely disregarded the eloquent plea of Secretary of State Kissinger for cooperation between developed and developing countries to meet the common problems caused by raw material scarcities and worldwide inflation. Its final declaration unfortunately strongly reflects the anti-U.S. bias and the tone of confrontation that was set by Algeria when it first proposed the session.

As is always the case when the UN forum is used to score debating points rather than to solve problems, the chief victims of the crisis under discussion—approximately one billion people in the poorest countries—will suffer most from the shortcomings of this session. It is highly doubtful whether the vaguely defined special fund that was finally voted to help those nations hardest hit by the worldwide price inflation can be mustered in time and sufficient quantity to meet

urgent needs. Although it certainly was not beyond questioning and criticism, the U.S. proposal offered a speedier, more specific and more practical response.

Unfortunately, the United States shares in the blame for the failure of its own enlightened initiative. The plan was not submitted until the closing hours of the session, which Washington had treated initially with indifference bordering on contempt. There apparently had been no serious effort to incorporate American ideas with those on which other delegations had been working for weeks.

However, it is not too late to rally support for key elements of the American plan, which relied exclusively on existing international institutions and arrangements. A number of oil-producing nations already have pledged substantial contributions to one of those elements, a new loan fund under the International Monetary Fund, originally suggested by the Shah of Iran and World Bank officials. What is needed now is some demonstration that Washington is prepared to back up Secretary Kissinger's brave words with concrete actions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK—Formal orders have been issued by Mr. Long, secretary of the navy, designating Rear Adm. John C. Watson to go to Manila to relieve Adm. Dewey, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station. This action is in accordance with intimations from Adm. Dewey of his desire to return to the United States, and with the request of Rear Adm. Watson to duty as his relief.

### Fifty Years Ago

PARIS—"Rosita," the remarkable production of Mary Pickford, has reappeared on the Boulevard screens. Other fine exclusive productions which are attracting the public are: "A Woman of Paris," the first big picture production by Charles Chaplin; "Terror," with Paul White; "Lady Hamilton's Affairs," with Elaine Barrie; and "La Danseuse Lorraine," with Jeanne Negri.



'Here's the Scenario. You Go In There, Blow Yourself Up, and Split the Whole Place Down the Middle.'

## Reading Each Other's Mail

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—In 1929, Secretary of State Henry Stimson closed down the "black chamber"—the State Department's code-breaking office—on the principle that the way to make men and nations trustworthy was to trust them. As he later told aide McGeorge Bundy, "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail."

Stimson made that remark in 1947, after he had been secretary of war and had encouraged the establishment of a vast American intelligence community. To him, what was fair and necessary in wartime was wrong when nations were striving to construct a peace.

Throughout the cold war, Stimson's words were cited as a quaint peep of moral stiffness by an intelligence community convinced that fire had to be fought with fire. His words, treated as if they had been spoken in 1929, seemed an anachronism to those charged with insuring the nation's survival.

### Novelists' View

When novelists Graham Greene and John Le Carré wrote about the morally debilitating effects of the ends-before-means attitude of espionage, their books were read for their drama (the means) more than their message (the ends). After all, the spy as jury, judge and executioner found roots in American traditions of justice in the Old West, when some individual sheriffs embodied the entire process of law.

Now, however, in this period of détente, Americans view the adoption of totalitarian means to combat totalitarian threats as less than wise: as we understand that we cannot overcome our enemies by becoming them, we have stopped romanticizing the professional spy. The time of the thin-lipped Hunt and the hot-eyed Liddy is out of joint, for derring-do has changed to derring-don't.

Throughout the rise and fall of the romance of American espionage, one technique that permeated the profession was the science of eavesdropping. In the 17th century, that word was coined to describe secret listeners who stood so close to the outside wall that they were untouched by water falling from the overhanging eaves; in the 20th century, eavesdropping was made easier by electronics, and to hear each other's conversation became the quintessence of "reading each other's mail."

That willingness to listen in, to put the need of national survival ahead of the restraints of gentlemanliness, to penetrate personal privacy in order to preserve national secrecy, was second nature to Richard Nixon. He and his chief foreign affairs lieutenant, both children of the cold war, were determined to end the cold war, and a willingness to eavesdrop came with the job.

### Leaks Sought

Step one, using the FBI, the President and his men—sure of the necessity of such action to protect the national interest—began to eavesdrop on the men in the press and in the White House to find the sources of leaks.

Step two, when the FBI appeared, was to create a "special investigations unit" in Room 16 of the Executive Office Building, which was willing

to eavesdrop, or worse, in order to plug the leaks.

Step three down the eavesdropping road was the transfer of the ability to eavesdrop for allegedly security purposes over to political campaign purposes, and the Hunt-Liddy team moved to the re-election committee. Reluctantly trying to figure out what went wrong, H.R. Haldeman explained to the President that John Mitchell had grown so accustomed to eavesdropping that he must have lost his sensitivity to the illegality of wiretaps.

Even at that time, when the meaning of the events of the previous year were being driven into the Oval Office, the habit of eavesdropping was so ingrained that it was natural for John Ehrlichman to suggest that he make a recording of his confrontation with John Mitchell. As the transcripts show, the President told him to go ahead and "gear up" for electronic eavesdropping, adding that he personally did not want to listen to the tape.

The irony is so exquisite as to be unbearable: Here was Ehrlichman suggesting that he eavesdrop on the man accused of authorizing the Watergate eavesdropping, unaware that his own conversation planning to bug the bugger was being bugged.

That is the triple dead beat of eavesdropping, the royal flush or unassisted triple play, the ultimate that trick—a plot twist that E. Phillips Oppenheim would have blushed before using.

### Go Along

The President's willingness to go along with the eavesdropping on all his advisers and visitors should not surprise us, seen as the final, massive dose of the poison he had been sipping steadily for years. It was not wrong, he felt, because it would be used for the right purposes—for history, for truth.

I am not among those who think the President guilty of an impeachable high crime. An addiction to eavesdropping was his fault, and grievously so. But he already suffered for it. The man who was ready to eavesdrop to protect the confidentiality of his office was, in Hamlet's words, "Roist with his own petard"—a petard is a bomb, and this one has blown presidential confidentiality sky-high.

Because Nixon would read everyone else's mail, we are now forced to read his own, hardly an edifying activity, and in so doing we see why Henry Stimson was right.

## Brandt and Respect for the Rules

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—When Willy Brandt resigned as chancellor of the Federal German Republic, he gave the briefest of official explanations: "I accept the political responsibility for negligence in connection with the Guillaume espionage affair." The next day, for his parliamentary colleagues, he added:

"My resignation is a result of my... respect for the unwritten rules of democracy, and is to prevent my personal and political integrity from being destroyed."

Distinct themes were woven together there. One was the duty to put system above self: Brandt was saying that West Germany's institutions were more important than any individual, that the country's interest was different from his own. The other was personal, human, a matter of character: There are things that count more in life, Brandt was saying, than holding public office.

### Once Frail

When the Federal German Republic was born, just 25 years ago this month, it had to be regarded as one of the feeblest of democratic enterprises. Even if one could have put aside the horrors of the immediate past, there was almost nothing in German history to provide confidence that the self-restraint, the commitment to constitutional order, needed to make democracy work, would be found among the republic's politicians.

Today West Germany is at least the equal of any other country in Western Europe in the confidence and stability of its institutions. A major, perhaps the decisive, reason has been the performance of Willy Brandt.

In Brandt's years as chancellor the country faced severe tests of its constitution, and passed them.

There was the new coalition government, and the movement to the left. There was Brandt's Cospolito, breaking with all the shibboleths of the past. There were the tests of no-confidence votes and interim elections, met by Brandt without any trimming of principle.

His resignation is one more test of the constitution, and in that sense a last great contribution on his part. For the West Germans will pass the test, will show that their fidelity is now to system rather than person.

### Lasting Value

Brandt's character was more important than his policy. He brought directness, simplicity, above all integrity. An American who was close to him said this week: "I'm convinced that his lasting value, for the Germans and for the rest of us, was his demonstration that there can be moral integrity in politics. That is why he quit as he did, with the simple statement that he took responsibility."

Americans are bound to make the comparison with their own embattled President. It is an instructive one.

In all those pages of White House transcripts, there is not a word of concern on Richard Nixon's part for the integrity of our constitutional process—for law, for the courts, for Congress, for the public that is the ultimate sovereign. There is only fear, hatred and contempt for others.

## Claire Sterling From Rome:

Interesting questions have been raised about the divorce referendum [including] why it is being held in the first place.

ROME—This Sunday and Monday Italians will vote on a referendum giving them the choice of voting either "Yes, I do not want divorce" or "No, I do want divorce." The question has brought down several governments so far, and it would be nice to think the answer this time will put a stop to this sort of thing once and for all. But it doesn't seem too likely.

The kind of divorce at issue is embodied in a law passed more than three years ago, which has since directly affected the lives of one-fifth of 1 percent of the population. This may not seem like much when you look at the problems affecting the other 99 4/5 percent of the population—prices rising by vast promises to be 25 percent this year, for instance, and a balance of payments deficit quickly approaching \$12 billion. Nevertheless, Italian politicians have thrown themselves into this particular fray heart and soul, with a display of energy that a lot of their constituents might like to see more often.

Several interesting questions have been raised by the referendum, not least the one about why it is being held in the first place. What the voters are deciding on is not whether they want parliament to enact a law permitting divorce—the first of its kind in Italian history, except for a brief foray into this mined field by Napoleon—but whether they want to abrogate a law passed in parliament by a majority of their own elected representatives.

In theory the referendum could not be avoided, because more than a million Italians (twice the number required by the constitution) signed a petition demanding the law's repeal a few weeks after its passage. In practice, though, the referendum could have been avoided in a dozen ways because both the Roman Catholic Church and every political party in the country save the neo-Fascist MSI (Italian Social Movement) had excellent reasons to avoid it. Except for the MSI (and even that is none too sure), all of Italy's political parties have reason to fear the lasting effect of this vote on their rank with their hopelessly divided followers, and each other. Whether the "noes" or "yesses" have it. Furthermore, the outcome is in all likelihood going to leave the Catholic Church more battered still: though well over 90 percent of the Italians are baptized Catholics, about half of them will probably look like backsliders after Sunday's votes are in.

Doubtless with this last in mind, Catholic anti-divorce crusaders have carefully insisted throughout the campaign that the referendum really has nothing to do with religion—an assertion at least as intriguing as another of theirs to the effect that Karl Marx didn't like divorce either. Their main argument is that the Fortuna-Basini law, as it is

called, is a rotten one as such laws go. Among other things, they say, it fails to protect the weaker partner sufficiently. While the law may well be less than altogether adequate in that way, though, the only alternative to such civil divorce in Italy is annulment by the Vatican's Sacra Rota which, by proclaiming that the marriage at issue never even existed, provides no protection for the weaker partner at all.

In this and other ways, the anti-divorce forces are by no means having an easy time of it. The Fortuna-Basini law hasn't wrought nearly the havoc it was supposed to. It is, in fact, far too severely limited to do much harm to the happy home, inasmuch as the only grounds it allows for divorce are a life sentence in prison for one of the mates, conviction as a sex maniac, incurable insanity, nonconsummation of the marriage, and separation or desertion for periods of five and seven years or more.

Far from developing the predicted American easy-divorce mentality, Italians have resorted to this law with remarkable restraint. Since its passage three years ago, only 6,941 couples have been granted divorces, all but 14,000 requested in the initial rush directly after the law went into effect. Four out of five requests have been made by mature people: their average age is between 45 and 55, and some have shown up before the judge on stretchers or in wheelchairs. A good many have been separated so long that they have trouble recognizing their former mates in the courtroom. The overwhelming majority were divorced for all practical purposes long before they had parliament's permission.

The one argument that does seem to be a help for the anti-divorce side is strictly political: the claim, by Amintore Fanfani, Christian Democratic general secretary, that voting "no" would bring the Communist party closer to power here because it happens to be among the parties campaigning to uphold the divorce law. Since as the only party campaigning against the law at the Christian Democrats' side is the neo-Fascist MSI, however, that argument would appear to cut both ways.

It is not clear why Fanfani made the final, fateful decision to hold the referendum (as he reportedly did without even consulting his own party). If he wanted to widen the already yawning gap between his ruling Christian Democratic party and its smaller partners in the center-left cabinet, he could hardly have hit on a better tactic. If he wanted to force the fall of this cabinet entirely—the 36th in 36 years—his choice was better yet.

Whatever he may have had in mind, though, he couldn't have imagined that the referendum might conceivably have helped Italy through its darkest economic moments since the war.

Reading those transcripts, one perceives a man with no discernible commitment to any moral principle, with no interest in life save office and power: an empty human being, almost pathetic in his isolation and insecurity. The very rhetoric is mean, shabby, barren.

In Nixon there is a total confusion of self and state. Like a child, he cannot see beyond the self; he therefore thinks that any attempt to curb him is wrong. His overpowering concern is for survival—his survival in office, at whatever cost to his country and its institutions. He is the presidency.

### 'Shabby'

Those who read the transcripts will find it hard to avoid the Wall Street Journal's conclusion that they "reveal a flawed man." Even Hugh Scott, the Senate Republican leader, now finds the performance "shabby, disgusting, immoral" and says he is "disturbed that there was not

enough showing of moral indignation." (One wonders what Scott's moral indignation was when he first read a transcript last January, but better late than never.)

What is happening these days is a public and political revulsion at the character of the President. It is precisely this situation that the framers of the U.S. Constitution had in mind for impeachment. Madison spoke of a president's "negligence or perfidy" as a reason for removing him, or his "betrayal of trust." Those generalities will underlie the specific crimes considered by the House Judiciary Committee.

But is it really necessary to the United States to go through months more of uncertainty and torment? Surely no one accepts any longer Nixon's claim that his survival is necessary for the sake of the presidency. America does not have a parliamentary system but the Constitution does envisage presidents resigning. By the same token, Nixon could still hope to earn the gratitude of history.



## THEATER IN PARIS

## 'Toller'—Political Melodrama

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ERST TOLLER. The poet and dramatist Ernst Toller (1893-1939) is at the center of Tankred Dorst's free-wheeling, political melodrama, "Toller," which Pierre Chéreau staged for the Théâtre National Populaire. It is now at the Odéon in Paris in an elaborate, four-hour production. Dorst limits his portrait of Toller to the brief time during which he served on the Central Committee of the German Soviet Republic, because of his less than eloquent, poet-playwright, at 28, was plunged into the struggle for power that rent the Weimar Republic. World War I, the fighting-winded, sprawling and unpolished, the play, despite over-the-top use of the sea-battle, has trouble in dealing with a message.

Dorst sees Toller as a romantic, idealist, Chéreau has misread him. Toller in the title role which was an early Philip, Toller failed as a political leader, not through personal weakness and indecision, it is, because he refused to compromise his ideals. The account of his life and character is hazy, but the main conflict is obscured. Toller seems to change that, the play for Toller's reluctance to go on as a leader in bloodshed, as advised by a visiting Russian Communist, brought down the government.

When the Nazis seized power, Toller fled Germany, going first to England, then to the United States. The Works Progress Administration staged his anti-fascist fantasy, "No More Peace," and his final work, "Pastor Hall," dramatized the Rev. Martin Niemöller's struggle to keep his

faith despite Gestapo persecution. Depressed by the political situation and the failure of his marriage to the daughter of a German general, Toller killed himself in 1939. His wife, a young and beautiful actress, had left her home to go into exile with him. Toller's dynamic career merits deeper treatment than Dorst has provided. It is the stuff of great drama.

Pierre Chéreau, a pupil of Roger Planchon and Giorgio Strehler, is much in vogue. His version of Marlowe's "Massacre at Paris" at the TNP's home theater in Villeurbanne, with a huge water tank representing the Seine into which victim after victim was hurled, and his novel embroidery of Marivaux's "La Dispute," with the prologue played as though it were Pirandello acted by an English drawing-room cast, have made him seem, to many, to be the great white hope of the French theater.

He has a gift for animating the stage. On the literary side, his judgment tends to be shaky. Consider "Toller"—"Hamlet" can be played in three and a half hours, "Toller" takes four—it is not only too long but also repetitious.

In producing "Toller," Chéreau resorts to theatricality and makes the Dorst play-insofar as it is possible—a spectacle. This tactic succeeds mostly in the collective scenes in the Munich square. Fluid movement, arresting detail and the lively business given every actor suggest canvases by Georg Grosz come alive. But in grappling with the indoor episodes of interminable political wrangles, Chéreau can do little. They are very dull.

As Toller, Chéreau has neither passionate fire nor physical presence. He could be mistaken for a student from "La Bohème." Outstanding in support are: Michel Auclair, as the sinister emissary from Moscow; Michèle

Marquais, a fellow traveler for whom Toller has special affection; Hugues Quester, as the psychopathic hoodlum who becomes a white army officer; and Isabelle Sedovan, a buxom, Rabelaisian servant. It is the pitiful ingenuity, together with these performances, that distinguishes "Toller" at the Odéon.

Ernst Toller in Niederschönfeld Prison.

Marquais, a fellow traveler for whom Toller has special affection; Hugues Quester, as the psychopathic hoodlum who becomes a white army officer; and Isabelle Sedovan, a buxom, Rabelaisian servant. It is the pitiful ingenuity, together with these performances, that distinguishes "Toller" at the Odéon.

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## MUSIC IN PARIS

## Visitors From Danubian Capitals

By David Brown

PARIS, May 9 (UPI)—The Paris concert scene is being enlivened by a series of visits from Danubian capitals. Among the first to arrive were the Hungarian pianists, György Kurtág (born 1926) and his wife, Zsuzsanna, who played together separately and together.

While Vienna has sent its elder statesman to France, another Danubian music capital, Budapest, has sent a squad of its most talented young performers. Five of them gave a concert at the Hungarian Institute in Paris that was mainly a cross-section of 20th-century Hungarian music. The 22-year-old pianist Zoltan Kocsis did not

play any of his own compositions, as originally scheduled, but he gave an authoritative account of György Kurtág's (born 1926) ferociously busy Eight Piano Pieces, and joined with violinist Miklos Szendrői and clarinetist Eulman Berkes in a fluent and idiomatic performance of Bartók's "Contrasts."

Pavlos Andrus Schiff and cellist Lovas Mész were the other admirable performers in a program that ranged from Kodály and Leo Weiner to Attila Bosay (born 1939), who was represented by his "Formazioni" for cello solo.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 9 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate her play:

"Let My People Come" is a sell-out at the Village Gate since January. It is billed as a "musical." Critics have not yet been invited to review the show because it has not yet been officially opened by its producer-director, Phil Oesterman. Mel Gussow says he attended in the interest of leader service. He writes: "Let My People Come," to some extent, is a musical. Its main concern is not lyricism but graphic and cunningness, frequent in a variety of combinations, including on-stage. The evening is a wash with simulated ecstasy. There is an incoherence and an adolescent crudeness about the show. It treats sex as nirvana. The skills there are a few, but the aim and sophistication

of "Oh! Calcutta!" (and that's a claim I never expected to make for any show.) Earl Wilson Jr. is the show's author-composer.

"Kaboom!" is a dull, vulgar little musical satire which goes "kaploink," says Howard Thompson. He says of the evening at The Bottom Line, in Greenwich Village, "Bravely, the spirited cast of seven (including James Donahue, Marjorie Barnes, Jack Blackstone and Bernice Massi) grappled with the tedious material of Ira Wallach's book, mostly wedge-eyed, amut, archly lampooning American fustian and traditions from a supermarket to a rocket ship to the White House and back to the market. Denis Schwerin's score, with no help from Mr. Wallach's lyrics, fared a bit better. At least, the spirit of 'Kaboom!' under Don Price's direction, was good-natured."

## CANNES FILM FESTIVAL

## U.S., French Entries Favored

CANNES, France, May 9 (UPI)—The 27th Cannes International Film Festival opened today with U.S. and French entries about crooks and swindlers vying for the grand prize. U.S. director Robert Altman's "Thieves Like Us," tracing the problems of a small-time gangster couple, and French director Alain Resnais' "Stavisky," based on the life of the French financier, are among 25 films from 17 nations in competition.

For two weeks more than 400 films will be screened in the various sections of the festival, with Federico Fellini's noncompetition film "Amarcord" launching the main show.

The contest itself starts tomorrow with a Hungarian film by Karoly Makk, "Cat's Games," followed by one of the two British entries, "Symptoms," by Joseph Losey. Next day comes the German and British entry, "Möbius," a fantasy vision of the composer's life by Ken Russell.

The United States has more films in competition than ever before—and more than any other country. Apart from the highly-favored entry by Robert Altman, who won the grand prize in 1970 with "M\*A\*S\*H," they include "Conversation Piece," directed by Francis Ford Coppola, who made "The Godfather," and "Sugarland Express" by 26-year-old Stephen Spielberg.

The selection of French films has given rise to a series of angry letters to the press, and serious disputes among festival organizers, because a movie called "Celine and Julie" by Jacques Rivette was chosen by the selection committee and then refused by the festival board—allegedly after they viewed only 10 minutes of it.

It has been replaced by "Les Violons du Bal" by Michel Brault, the reminiscences of his childhood in Paris during the German occupation. The film has been showing in France for some time. French hopes are pinned on

"Stavisky," which is having its world premiere at Cannes. It is based on the life of Alexandre Stavisky, who operated in France between the two world wars and whose political connections protected him until he was murdered. Jean-Paul Belmondo, who plays Stavisky, produced the film.

India, Mexico

Two countries are competing for the first time in some years. India has entered "Garam Hawa" by M.S. Sathyu, a first film by a well-known theater director, about tensions between Hindus and Moslems.

Mexico is competing with "Santo Oficio" by Arturo Ripstein, a story of the persecution of Jews in the 16th century. Noncompetitive sections of the festival include the critics' week, during which nine films will be seen, including one British film, "A Biggie Splash," directed by Jack Hazan, a fiction story centered on British painter David Hockney and his friends. Another film is about U.S. journalist I.F. Stone and his I.F. Stone's Weekly.

René Clair is president of the jury, which includes actress Monica Vitti, U.S. writer Dalton Trumbo, author Irwin Shaw and British critic Alexander Walker. As a special tribute to René Clair, "Les Grandes Manoeuvres" will be shown. It stars Gérard Philipe.

Also to be seen out of competition is Jacques Tati's latest film, "Parade."

As a concession to the French presidential election May 18, no films in competition will be shown that day.

## A Correction

In early reports of winners of the 25th annual National Book Awards from The New York Times, published by the International Herald Tribune April 19, Anthony Kerrigan was incorrectly included among the winners of the translation prize—for his work on Miguel de Unamuno's "The Tragic Sense of Life." The prize was shared by Karen Brazell ("The Confession of Lady Nijo," the memoir of a 14th-century Japanese woman poet), Helen Lane ("Alternating Current" by Octavio Paz) and Jackson Mathews ("Monstrous Teste" by Paul Valéry). The IHT regrets the error.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

GENEVA—Blood, Sweat and Tears will be at the Patinoire des Glaces on May 10 at 8:30 p.m.

BRUSSELS—Rock star Bill Haley and his group will be at Ancienne Belgique on May 13 at 8 p.m. and the next night in Laege de Conservatoire, also at 8 p.m.

LONDON—French singer Mireille Mathieu is at the Royal Festival Hall on May 10 at 8 p.m., followed the next night by ragtime pianist Shura Rifkin in a selection of Scott Joplin rags, also at 8 p.m. Jazz pianist Stephane Grappelli will be at the Lewisham Concert Hall on May 12 at 8 p.m. Nana Mouskouri and The Athenians will give two concerts at the Royal Albert Hall on May 16 and 17 at 7:30 p.m. The Mose Allison Trio is appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

PARIS—Erroll Garner will give a concert at the Salle Pleyel on May 15 at 9 p.m. The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing nightly at Oree du Bois, as is organist Rhoda Scott at the Club St. Germain in singer Anita Tucker at the Trois Mallets. The Saheb Sarbib quartet will be at the Foyer International d'Accueil, 30 Rue Cabanis, on May 10 at 9 p.m., and Eaden Powell will be at the Olympia Music Hall on May 12 at 8 p.m.

MUNICH—Blood, Sweat and Tears will be at the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums on May 13 at 8 p.m.

LIONEL HAMPTON and his Orchestra, touring Britain, will be at the Southport Theatre on May 12; in Nottingham at the Albert Hall on May 13; in London at Ronnie Scott's on May 14 and 15; in Luton at the Festival Big-Top on May 16; in Guildford at the Civic Hall on May 17; in Manchester at the Free Trade Hall on May 18 and in Edinburgh at the Usher Hall on May 19.

This week's top singles records are, in the United States: "The Joy Must Go On" by Three Dog Night; and in Great Britain: "Waterloo" by Abba.

—FRANK VAN BRARLE



Ernst Toller in Niederschönfeld Prison.

Marquais, a fellow traveler for whom Toller has special affection; Hugues Quester, as the psychopathic hoodlum who becomes a white army officer; and Isabelle Sedovan, a buxom, Rabelaisian servant. It is the pitiful ingenuity, together with these performances, that distinguishes "Toller" at the Odéon.

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## Yamani Rejects Plan For IMF Loan Agency

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
LONDON, May 9 (AP).—Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the oil Arab League minister, has rejected—at least for now—a plan for the International Monetary Fund to set up a loan agency to help the world's economy from currency disorders. Since the IMF scheme depends heavily on the cooperation of Saudi Arabia and other oil states, the huge payments surplus, which Yamani's cool response at press conference here today seems to have placed the plan in jeopardy.



Sheikh Ahmed Yamani

Proposes.

like the idea of losing control over the funds the oil states would care by lending them to an international agency controlled by the West.

Above all, Sheikh Yamani expressed concern over the erosion that Arab loans to the IMF might suffer because of the rapid rate of inflation in the West.

"For the time being," he said, "you do not need" the IMF plan. "We will absorb a large part of the surplus we realize."

Sharp Contrast  
Sheikh Yamani's position is in sharp contrast to the optimism voiced just last Monday in Detroit by Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the IMF.

Mr. Witteveen said that oil-exporting states "have taken a very positive attitude to my initiative" and he was "hopeful" that the IMF scheme would be set up before June 30.

Sheikh Yamani did leave the door open, however, to a modified version of the Witteveen plan. If the IMF would tie loans from oil states to the consumer price index in the United States, the oil states might be interested, he said.

Mr. Witteveen has proposed creating a "special facility," or temporary loan agency, in the IMF. It would make seven-year loans to Italy, Britain and others that are now running big payments deficits because of sharply increased oil costs.

Funds for this "facility" would, under Mr. Witteveen's plan, come in part from the oil states with the big surpluses. Thus the IMF would re-cycle money that Arabs and others cannot absorb to countries with emergency needs.



Sheikh Ahmed Yamani

Opposes.

Sheikh Yamani dismissed out of hand the more ambitious proposal for monetary and oil price stability now being discussed in Washington by Harold Lever, the British cabinet minister and financial adviser to Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Mr. Lever proposes that the United States and five other industrial nations collectively buy and distribute oil and serve as a lending agency financed by the surpluses of producer states. "I have had a chance to look at the inside story," Sheikh Yamani said, "and I don't think the consumers will adopt this plan."

The oil minister also said he expects to negotiate a new deal this summer with the four American companies exploiting Saudi Arabia's oil. They are Exxon, Mobil, Standard of California and Texaco.

Their joint Saudi concern is Aramco, and it has already agreed to give the Saudis 25 percent of the company.

## U.S. Queries Gulf Claim on Oil Price Rise

### 'Probable Violation' Is Seen by Panel

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—In the first action of its kind, the Federal Reserve Administration yesterday challenged Gulf Oil Corp.'s claims of \$48.5 million in crude oil costs used as a basis for increased prices to consumers.

The sum involved is the largest in any enforcement action ever taken by the FEA or its predecessor agencies.

The FEA issued a "notice of probable violation" in connection with crude from Nigeria and Gabon, a Portuguese colony in West Africa, that Gulf bought from its foreign affiliates between October and January.

The agency said it does not know how much of the \$48.5 million Gulf may have recaptured through increased consumer prices.

The agency emphasized that the notice is a preliminary determination that a violation may have occurred, that Gulf has 10 days in which to file its side of the story and that a final determination awaits consideration of the company's response.

In a one-sentence statement, a Washington spokesman for Gulf said it "categorically denies" that it has violated FEA regulations and states that it will work with the FEA to correct any misunderstanding on this matter.

The FEA regulations at issue allow only a dollar of price increase for a dollar of increased cost of imported crude, as computed by a company's customary and historical accounting procedures.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Fujitsu, Hitachi Form Joint Firm

Fujitsu and Hitachi, two of Japan's leading electronics firms, have decided to establish a joint venture to further consolidate their computer activities. They first agreed to affiliate their activities in computer peripherals in October 1971 under the administrative guidance of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The new venture, Facom-Hitachi Ltd., to be established June 10, will take over the marketing of computers produced by both parents but it will not make computer hardware. The new concern will also engage in computer systems development, engineering, consulting and software development.

### Aquitaine to Acquire Drug Firm

France's Ste. Nationale des Petroles d'Aquitaine (SNPA) will acquire control of Castaigne, a major French pharmaceutical concern. The acquisition, favored by the board of Castaigne, is to be carried out by Sanofi, SNPA's holding company which manages its pharmaceutical interests. Sanofi will acquire directly the 25 to 40 percent of Castaigne's capital owned by the board of directors. The Paris Stock Exchange Association suspended trading in Castaigne shares following reports of the impending public offer. If the operation is successful SNPA will become

### Hoesch Returns to Profitability

Hoesch, the West German iron and steel firm, returned to profitability last year and contributed about 50 percent to Eitel Hoesch-Roosens' group's 1973 million-guilder profit. Josef Fischer, chief executive of the Hoesch holding company and deputy chief executive of Eitel, forecasts increased earnings at Eitel and says that cooperation between the German and Dutch parts of the group has developed well.

### INA Studies Acquiring Aris

INA Corp., the large Philadelphia-based insurance and financial services holding company, is studying acquiring IT&T's 53 percent stock interest in Aris. It seems like an interesting company and maybe has a fit with us in our long-range plans," a spokesman says. But INA must first get a very preliminary state as to this possibility, and he still hasn't made any definite decision on whether to bid for the company and leasing concern. IT&T must divest itself of its Aris holdings of Sept. 25 to comply with a 1971 consent decree with the Justice Department. The remaining 48 percent of Aris's stock is held by the public.

## Gain Is First in Six NYSE Sessions

### Dow Index Climbs 15 on Higher Volume

NEW YORK, May 9 (Reuters).—New York Stock Exchange prices attracted strong support today and closed higher for the first time in six sessions.

Part of the upturn was tied to a slowing in the rise in the wholesale price index in April and other encouraging comments on the outlook for prices.

Economist Milton Friedman also said he expects a gradual slowing of inflation over the next six to nine months.

Some analysts, however, observed that the constructive price index report did not take into account the lifting of wage-price controls and that the climb in prices could be expected to continue.

These analysts believed the gain on Wall Street stemmed largely from technical factors in a market that had become "deeply oversold the last several weeks."

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 14.73 points to 857.77, gaining issues moderately outnumbered declines about 790 to 580.

Volume totaled 14.71 million shares compared with 11.85 million yesterday.

Combustion Engineering, among the volume leaders, spurred 8 points to 54 1/2 after having tumbled more than 20 points yesterday. Earlier in the week, it received adverse comment in a newspaper article.

### Company Reports

Anderson Clayton & Co.	
Third Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	250.0 190.5
Profits (millions)	11.4 5.7
Per Share	1.80 0.89

Continental Airlines	
First Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	99.5 85.5
Profits (millions)	0.6 1.1
Per Share	0.05 —

Emerson Electric	
First Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	280.5 236.8
Profits (millions)	22.2 19.3
Per Share	0.81 0.71

Genesco	
Third Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	222.4 307.4
Profits (millions)	3.14 —0.76
Per Share	0.17 —0.13

Nine Months	
Revenue (millions)	916.6 949.9
Profits (millions)	17.65 11.76
Per Share	1.18 0.71

### Britain to Relax Aliens' Tax Law

LONDON, May 9 (AP-DJ).—The British government said today it intends to soften some of its proposals for taxing foreigners working in Britain for foreign enterprises.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey told the House of Commons that the government would lengthen the period laid down in the bill before foreigners working for foreign companies in Britain become liable to full British tax.

The government had proposed that from April 6, 1976, if a foreign employee of a foreign company had been resident in Britain for any five of the six preceding tax years he would be treated for income tax and capital gains tax purposes as if he were a British native and would be charged tax on the basis of his world income and capital gains.

Mr. Healey said the government will amend the finance bill to lengthen the period to nine years out of 10 before such a foreigner were treated for tax purposes as though he were British.

### Zenith May Bid For Motorola's Illinois Factory

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP-DJ).—Zenith Radio, which is seeking to block the sale of Motorola's television set business to Matsushita of Japan, apparently has offered to purchase some of the Motorola facilities in the Midwest, it was learned today.

Informed sources said John Nevin, president of Zenith, wrote to the anti-trust unit saying that Zenith is prepared to negotiate with Motorola for the purchase of its manufacturing plants in Illinois, but not Motorola's Quasar brand for TV sets, inventories or the company's distribution network.

## Wholesale Prices Up 0.7% in U.S.

### Increase Is Slowed By Dip in Food Costs

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—U.S. farm and food prices declined for the second consecutive month in April, slowing the overall rise in wholesale prices to its lowest rate in six months, the government said today.

The Labor Department said the wholesale price index rose a seasonally-adjusted seven-tenths of 1 percent in April. Unadjusted, the increase was five-tenths of 1 percent.

Though still substantial by normal standards, it was the first time in six months that prices have not risen by more than a full percentage point.

Wholesale prices rose an adjusted 1.3 percent in March and 1.3 percent in February, following spurts of 3.1 percent in January, 2.2 percent in December and 1.8 percent in November.

An adjusted 3 percent decline in farm and food prices last month was offset by sharp increases in a broad range of industrial commodities for the second consecutive month.

Industrial Prices Up  
Industrial prices, viewed as a more sensitive measure of inflation than food prices, advanced by an adjusted 2.3 percent in April following an increase of 2.9 percent in March.

Despite the smaller rate of increase last month, overall wholesale prices were 18.8 percent above a year ago. Farm and food prices were up 14.7 percent over the year and industrials up 20.7 percent.

### Ford Sees Sharp Rise

DETROIT, May 9 (AP-DJ).—Price increases on Ford Motor Co. 1975-model cars will be "substantial—hundreds of dollars," Henry Ford 2d said today.

Mr. Ford, speaking after the annual meeting, said the company does not plan further increases on 1974 models, although Ford still has about \$100 in unrecovered costs on each current model following a price increase yesterday.

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## Shell Profit Soars 177 Percent; Other Firms' Net Rises

LONDON, May 9 (Reuters).—The Royal Dutch Shell group reported record profits during the first quarter of this year, it warned that, even so, the prices of oil products might have rises.

The Anglo-Dutch group made profits totaling \$219 million during the first months of 1974, up 47 percent from the \$115 million earned in the same period of 1973.

But Shell said nearly half of this profit was "abnormal," being an estimate of earnings made from oil already in stock after heavy price increases were imposed last year by the oil-producing states.

"Oil product rises prevailing in some major markets allow little or no profits on the current cost of supplies," according to Frank McFadden, chairman of Shell's Irish company.

"The first-quarter results must not be regarded as indicative of the trend for 1974 as a whole," he added.

Sales in the quarter rose to 1.883 billion from \$2.286 billion in the year-earlier period.

million from \$836 million. The company declared a final dividend of 1.675 pence for an unchanged total of 5 pence.

Last year's results for the Dunlop/Pirelli Union showed that profits sharply increased to \$17.23 million from \$3.66 million in 1973.

Sales rose to \$1,337 billion from the previous year's \$1,098 billion.

### BNP Earnings Gain

PARIS, May 9 (AP-DJ).—Banque Nationale de Paris earned net profits of 171 million francs last year, up from 138 million in 1973, the bank reported today.

### Japanese Firms Report

TOKYO, May 9 (AP-DJ).—A number of Japanese companies reported today that profits increased, in some cases sharply, in the half year ended March 31.

Sumitomo Light Metal Industries said its net earnings totaled 1.118 billion yen, up from 609 million yen in the same period a year earlier.

Sales rose to 49.63 billion yen from 31.37 billion yen. The company set an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 2.5 yen.

Sumitomo Shipbuilding & Machinery Co. said its net profits soared to 2.1 billion yen from 893 million yen as sales rose to 94.79 billion yen from 71.04 billion yen.

The company set a semi-annual dividend of 3 yen, up from 2 yen.

Three large metal concerns also reported sharply higher earnings. Nippon Mining Co. said profits rose to 1.37 billion yen from 709 million yen a year earlier, with sales totaling 257.39 billion yen, up from 159.53 billion yen.

Nippon raised the dividend to 2 yen from 1.5 yen.

Sumitomo Metal Mining Co.'s net profit rose to 1.1 billion yen from 694 million yen on sales of 93.55 billion yen versus 57.75 billion yen.

The company increased the payout to 2.5 yen from 2 yen.

Meanwhile Mitsui Mining & Smelting Co. earnings rose to 1.09 billion yen from 793 million yen a year earlier, with sales at 116.76 billion yen compared with 69.33 billion yen.

Mitsui set a payout of 2.5 yen. Last year it failed to pay a dividend for the half-year period.

Meanwhile earnings soared to 6.64 billion yen from the previous 1.16 billion yen at Mitsui Shipbuilding & Engineering, while sales rose to 100.13 billion yen from \$4.13 billion yen.

The company raised the semi-annual payout to 3 yen from 2.5 yen.

Sharp Corp., the electrical and electronic-goods producer, said net profit rose to 1.66 billion yen from 1.31 billion yen, with sales at 87.32 billion yen compared with 72.86 billion yen.

Sharp set an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 4.5 yen.

200.2 million guilders in the first quarter of this year from 72.3 million guilders in the same period of 1973, the fibers, chemicals and plastics concern reported today.

First-quarter sales totaled 2.784 billion guilders, up from 2.356 billion guilders.

### World Group Sales Totaled

PARIS, May 9 (AP-DJ).—World group sales totaled 11.86 billion DM, up from 10.74 billion DM, the company said. An unchanged 10 percent dividend is proposed.

### AKZO Profit Higher

AMSTERDAM, May 9 (Reuters).—AKZO's net profit rose to

### Dunlop Earnings Drop

LONDON, May 9 (AP-DJ).—Dunlop Holdings Ltd. said today 973 net profit fell to \$9.85 million from \$13.42 million the previous year.

Sales, however, rose to \$750 million.

### Bank Is Quitting Without Future Eurobond Market

LONDON, May 9 (AP-DJ).—Union de Banques Privées (Union) in Luxembourg announced today that it will no longer make a market in Eurobonds.

In a statement, the board of directors said it considers that the Eurobond market "is without future." It said its decision takes into account the evolution of interest rates and the instability of the foreign exchange market.

Unionbank, which started trading in Eurobonds about two and half years ago, made a market mainly in straight Eurodollar bonds and in Draft of Account issues.

According to a spokesman, the Eurobond trading department was profitable in the first half of its financial year, ended September. He said that the bank's Eurobond holdings had been mostly liquidated so that there was only "a very small" position left.

Unionbank is owned by seven private banks, most of them Belgian.

Though Unionbank expressed pessimism about the future of the Eurobond market, Williams, Ely & Co., the merchant bank subsidiary of the London clearing bank group, had previously disclosed that it intends to start making a market in Eurobonds at the end of the month. At least two other institutions have also indicated that they will either start or expand Eurobond trading operations.

Nevertheless, high interest rates over the past 12 months have undoubtedly caused many trading operations to be unprofitable because of both a decline in value of bond inventories and higher costs of financing them.

## Dollar Drops to 7-Month Low As Price of Gold Recovers

PARIS, May 9 (REUTERS).—Rumors of an impending revaluation of the deutsche mark, which have been circulating on foreign exchange markets for more than two months, intensified today, dropping the dollar to a seven-month low in Frankfurt.

At the same time, a report from Washington indicating that the new Treasury Secretary William Simon "looks favorably" on an early removal of the ban on U.S. citizens from owning gold helped push the price of the metal up \$9 to \$187 an ounce in Zurich and up \$2.25 to \$186 in London.

The renewed speculation on the deutsche mark was fanned by a Reuters report from Stuttgart which, quoting the West German economic news agency WVD, said that the head of the government's independent council of economic advisers called for a revaluation.

According to WVD, Norbert Klotten told a businessmen's meeting today that the illusion that the economic policies of nations could be influenced by intervention rules for currencies had turned to dust.

He said that in the present situation some form of mark revaluation seems to be acutely necessary.

The dollar, which had opened at 2.42 DM, down from yesterday's close of 2.423, dropped to 2.409 before recovering to close at 2.413.

Traders attributed the dollar's modest afternoon rally to rumors that France, the largest trading partner of Germany, may follow the lead of Italy and Denmark in taking measures to restrict imports.

Clearly then, the fears today for the economic well-being of Europe are becoming increasingly political—still to be resolved is Britain's demand for a renegotiation of its EEC entry terms—and the technical worries about the need to create a new world monetary system to meet the changed conditions have receded.

The modest progress made in talks to reform the system has no doubt helped. The technical experts of the Committee of 20,

which is trying to establish the new rules, ended a three-day meeting here today.

They reported progress on establishing specific "guidelines" on how central banks should manage floating exchange rates.

Jeremy Morse, chairman of the expert group, said he expects these will be accepted and published after the June 12-13 meeting of the Committee of 20.

The ministers' meeting, Mr. Morse said, is also likely to adopt a new definition for special drawing rights—the central bank assets created by the International Monetary Fund—in terms of a basket of currencies whose value would be calculated daily.

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## -1974- Stocks and Bonds

Consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 1973		in millions of DM 1973 1972
Balance sheet total	56 589	48 415
Total volume of loans	42 402	37 738
Loans extended on bills	3 433	4 547
Loans and advances to customers	21 188	18 738
Long-term loans under mortgage bank terms	10 945	9 352
Guarantees	4 796	3 285
Loans to banks	1 890	1 808
Bonds	17 43	1 696
Other securities — mainly marketable stocks	1 225	1 332
Deposits from customers	40 193	35 740
Sight deposits	6 663	6 513
Time deposits	12 312	10 099
savings deposits incl. savings certificates	10 514	8 289
Long-term loans obtained for mortgage bank transactions	10 704	9 839
Capital	16 43	14 71
Share capital	534	484
Published reserves incl. compensatory item	1 109	987

Auditor's confirmatory certificate not modified by  
any reservation has been issued. The annual  
accounts are to be published in the "Bundesanzeiger"  
(Federal Gazette) No. 27 on May 28, 1974.

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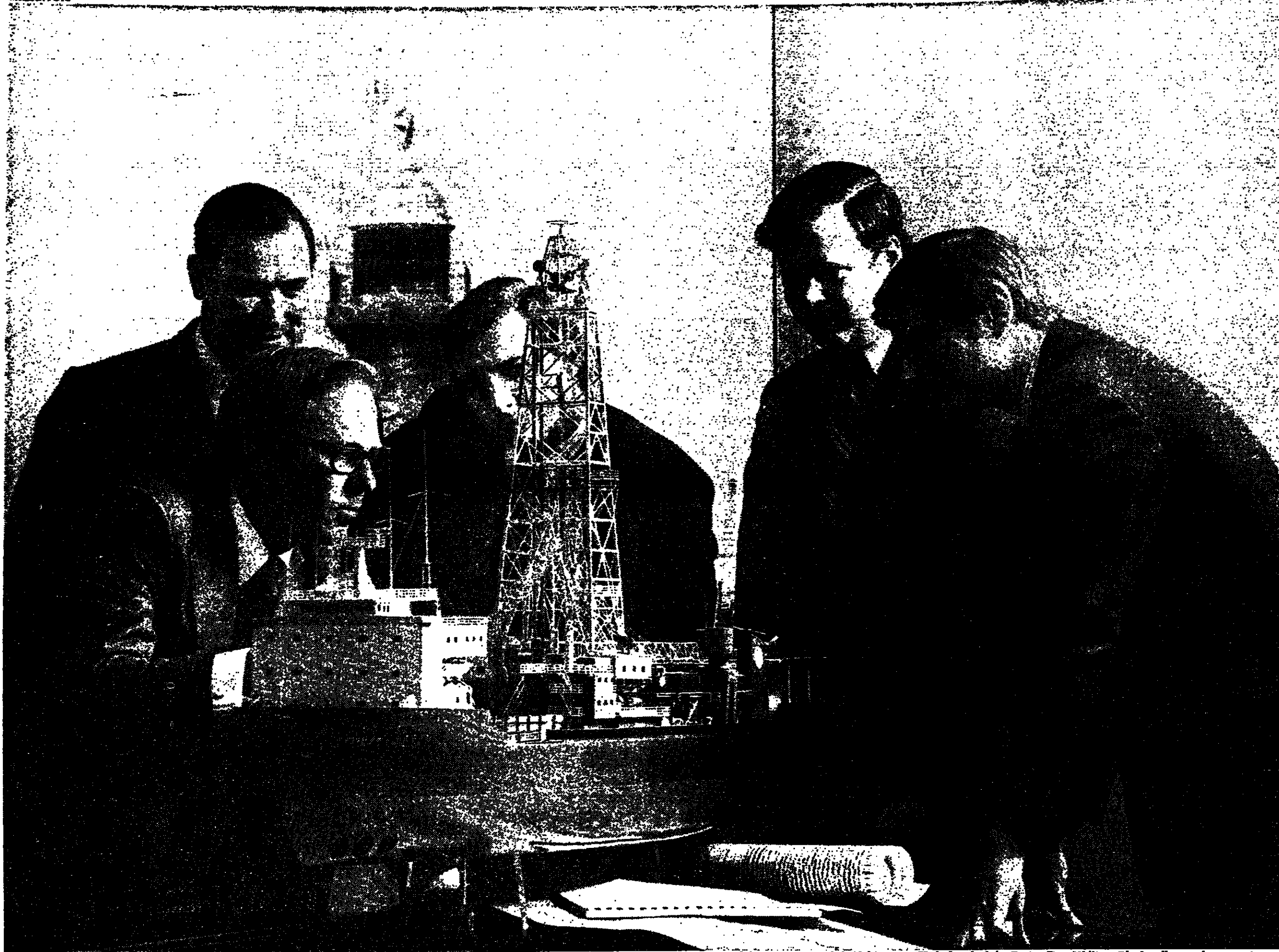
esdner Bank AG  
ad Office: 7-8 Gallusanlage, Frankfurt/Main,  
Telephone: 2631, Telex: 4 12 30  
deral Republic of Germany

securities —		
equity marketable stocks	1225	1332
debits from customers	40193	35740
deposits	6663	6513
deposits	12312	10099
savings deposits incl. savings		
certificates	70514	8289
short-term loans obtained		
mortgage bank transactions	10704	9839
total	1643	1471
equity capital	534	484
unassigned reserves incl.		
contingency item	1109	987

The auditor's confirmatory certificate not modified by reservations has been issued. The annual accounts are to be published in the "Bundesanzeiger" (Federal Gazette) No. 27 on May 28, 1974.



Member, FDIC



Morgan officers meet in Paris on an energy-related financing. From left, Fabian vom Hofe, head of the Paris office; William Blackwell, petroleum engineer, New York; David Band, energy group head, London; William Barrett, energy-projects finance manager, New York; Michel Girard, general banking, Paris.

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national group can tailor a financial programme to fit your special requirements—whether it's issuing letters of credit for crude in transit, or forming a multibank group to raise hundreds of millions of dollars for a development project. Our energy specialists travel extensively to world petroleum centers from Morgan offices in New York, London, Paris, Beirut, Houston, and elsewhere. To get in touch with them about your needs, you can call any Morgan office, worldwide.

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*Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.*

1972		1973
DM 2,097 million	Aggregate business volume	DM 2,082 million
DM 1,776 million	Balance sheet total	DM 1,905 million
DM 1,560 million	Deposits	DM 1,704 million
DM 1,166 million	Bills and advances	DM 1,099 million
DM 90 million	Capital	DM 90 million
DM 5,099 million	Consolidated balance sheet total	DM 5,451 million

*The Partners*  
Cologne/Frankfurt, April 1974

*This special advertising feature is designed to introduce the most important names in French real estate to our business readers in all countries. As all major properties will be listed in details, the report shall serve as a useful directory for navigation in France (Focus on Paris.)*



**By Will Wene**

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13
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65						66						67		

ALGARY.....	16	61	Cloudy	MADRID.....	20	66	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM.....	13	58	Cloudy	MILAN.....	19	66	Fair
ANKARA.....	14	59	Cloudy	MONTREAL.....	17	45	Cloudy
ATHENS.....	13	58	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	18	61	Rain
BELT.....	11	78	Fair	MUNICH.....	17	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE.....	16	61	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	18	53	Sunny
BELLEVILLE.....	13	58	Cloudy	NICE.....	17	63	Cloudy
BRUSSELS.....	12	54	Cloudy	OSLO.....	18	59	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	16	61	Cloudy	PARIS.....	14	27	Cloudy
CAROL.....	33	92	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	17	57	Cloudy
CHICAGO.....	19	64	Fair	REIMS.....	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	16	61	Cloudy	ROME.....	16	61	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL.....	18	62	Fair	SOFIA.....	18	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	9	48	Rain	STOCKHOLM.....	11	32	Fair
EDINBURGH.....	12	52	Cloudy	TEHERAN.....	21	53	Clear
FLORENCE.....	19	66	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	19	64	Fair
FRANKFURT.....	11	31	Cloudy	TUNIS.....	18	63	Cloudy
GENE.....	12	52	Cloudy	VENICE.....	16	61	Overcast
HELSINKI.....	14	63	Overcast	VIENNA.....	16	61	Cloudy
ISTANBUL.....	13	59	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	16	61	Cloudy
JAKARTA.....	28	84	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	18	59	Unfavorable
LISBON.....	16	61	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	12	34	Cloudy
LONDON.....	14	57	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	16	61	Cloudy				

\* Winter's predictions; U.S. Coasts  
 at 1000 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.

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**Reviewed by Anatole Broyard**

ADLER ATON BAST  
BEEB CAPS ABLE  
BRED BROTHER  
AVIN BRES VIEWS  
WOPES HWAN  
ABOUT EITHE  
NOSPRIENGCHICKEN  
ELK ASHE HOEND  
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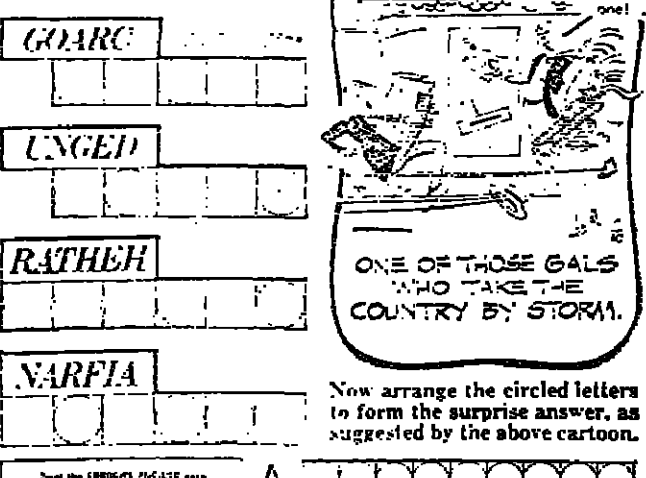
**—By Alan Truscott**

East	South	West	North	East
10	Pass	1 NF	Pass	Don't
20	2	30	3	3
4	4	50	Don't	Don't
Pass	Pass	Pass		

West led the spade queen.

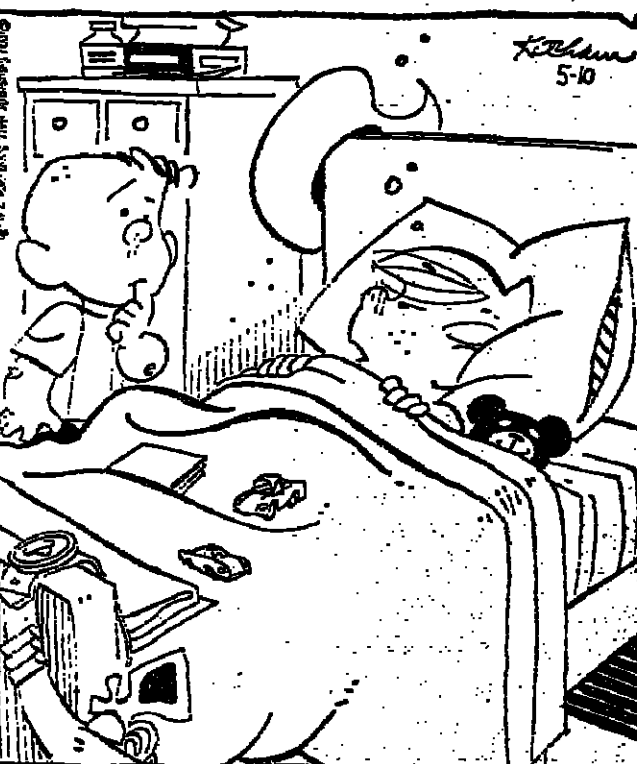
**JUMBLES**—that scrambled word game

1. Scramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



\_\_\_\_\_ (Answers tomorrow)  
 families. WAKEN YOKEL PURIFY SEATEN

# DENNIS THE MENACE



\* NAH, JOEY. I DIDNT CATCH THE  
COLD... IT CAUGHT ME! \*







# Marilyn Monroe and a Publishing Flap

By Judith Martin

WASHINGTON (WP). — For the second year in a row, Marilyn Monroe is the star of what promises to be New York's biggest publishing brawl. (The year before that, the title went undisputed, to Clifford Irving.)

The flap has barely died down on "Marilyn," the \$19.95 best seller for which Norman Mailer was sued by Maurice Zolotow, a previous Monroe biographer whose book he had used as a source.

That \$6-million suit was settled for "something minus" under \$15,000, said Harold Robb, president of Grosset and Dunlap, which published the book. Zolotow reportedly wrote a letter of apology to Mailer for some name-calling during the course of the dispute.

## Her Birthday

Now there are two new books on Marilyn Monroe, both scheduled for June 1 publication because that would have been her 48th birthday, and accusations are already flying about them both.

One is "My Story" by Marilyn Monroe, published by Stein and Day. A first-person account

of Miss Monroe's life from childhood through her marriage to Joe DiMaggio in 1946, it is purported to be an autobiography that Miss Monroe gave in manuscript form—a typewritten manuscript with no handwriting on it—as a present to Milton Greene, the photographer.

The other is "The Life and Curious Death of Marilyn Monroe" by Robert Slatzer, published by Pinnacle House. A biography from birth to death, it includes an appendix of photostated documents as substantiation. Slatzer claims that he was once briefly and secretly married to Miss Monroe (but that documents proving it were destroyed) and that throughout her stardom she had considered him her authorized biographer and was working on material with him.

Slatzer, who has not yet obtained a copy of "My Story," says that he feels it would be impossible for Miss Monroe to have been working on an autobiography without telling him. Informed that "My Story" spells her original name as "Norma Jean" rather than "Norma Jeane" as it appears in the birth and two marriage certificates he reproduces in his book, Slatzer said, "Well, that's



Inaccurate, I called her Jeanne for a number of years—she liked it and responded to her name. How could she misspell it? If that's her autobiography, you'd think they'd at least get her name right."

## Other Questions

Other questions about the authenticity of "My Story" were raised by Digby Diehl, the book editor of the Los Angeles Times.

Comparing the book to a series of first-person articles which appeared in 1964 in the now-defunct London Evening News, presumed to have been

ghost-written by the late literary figure Ben Hecht, Diehl concluded that "the two are publications from the same manuscript, with occasional minor copy-editing changes."

The Diehl article also points out one significant change. A paragraph freshening Miss Monroe's death—"I was the kind of girl they found dead in a hall bedroom with an empty bottle of sleeping pills in her hand"—appears in the book, but not in the 1964 newspaper articles.

Slatzer said that he had heard of the London Empire News articles through Miss Monroe, "who was very thrilled" by them. He said that he did not know the author of them, but understood that they had been based on interviews with Miss Monroe.

Greene said that he and Miss Monroe had talked about doing a book together concerning "photography and personalities" and that he still plans to write such a book alone, using notes from conversations with her. He also said that, at that time, Miss Monroe had given him the manuscript of "My Story" saying, "I hope you do the right thing with it."

## Copyright

"I put it away and forgot about it, but then 10 or 12 years ago I was moving to a new studio and I started reading it and thinking I could do something with it. But there were no interviews and then, after the Mailer book, there was interest and so I got it out again."

He copyrighted the material and received a \$25,000 advance from Stein and Day. Although Miss Monroe and Greene were both in London in 1964, when the London Evening News series appeared, he said he had never heard of it. He has no explanation for the duplication of texts except that "I see my pictures all over, and I don't know how people got them. Maybe the secretary gave it out, or the typist or someone."

When Sol Stein, president of



Associated Press.

Stein and Day, was asked what his firm had done to authenticate the manuscript, writing such outrageous things. He did not know, he said, but he did not know the author of them, but understood that they had been based on interviews with Miss Monroe.

He would not, however, identify the "people who knew her." "If someone calls this a hoax, they can expect a suit in the neighborhood of \$2 million. A hoax is a crime, and we're not guilty."

Stein said that he had not read, but had flipped through, the Slatzer book. "It looks sleazy to me," he said when asked his opinion of it.

## Disbelief

Greene, referring to Slatzer's claim that Slatzer and Miss Monroe got married in Mexico, regretted it and then bribed the official who married them to tear up the document a few days later, said, "Even if it's true, I don't believe it."

Asked what he meant by that, he replied, "Knowing Ma-

rylin, she was such a sensitive girl. She looks like a fat slob and his face is terrible. Writing such outrageous things. If they were such lovers, why didn't they stay married?"

Among the "outrageous things" that are in the Slatzer book are the statement that Marilyn Monroe told Slatzer that she was having an affair with then Attorney General Robert Kennedy, and that he had promised to marry her.

It also says that Miss Monroe showed him a diary in which she said that Robert Kennedy told her that "he ran the country the day of the Bay of Pigs invasion" because Jack had taken medication for his back and wasn't feeling well.

It raises questions about Miss Monroe's medical care and about her autopsy, quotes witnesses as saying that Robert Kennedy entered her house with her psychiatrist the day she died and states the author's belief that Miss Monroe did not commit suicide (a theory also espoused by Mailer).

Stopping just short of accusing anyone of murder, Slatzer demands a re-investigation of the case.

# PEOPLE: —Starring David Cassidy

Stinging idol David Cassidy, 24, arrived in Stockholm for a concert Wednesday and by the time he had left, four girls had been hospitalized and another 40 had either fainted or were in hysterics. Cassidy, star of the U.S. television series "The Partridge Family," sang before a sellout crowd in a concert that prompted the authorities to close the city's main thoroughfare to cars and to keep the youngsters away from Cassidy. In pushing and shoving and clamoring for seats, four girls were seriously enough injured to put them in the hospital.



David Cassidy ... 4 hospitalized.

A 377-pound priest who had difficulty getting into and out of a confessional box was honored Wednesday by a Woodbridge, N.J. diocese for having cut his weight by more than half. The Rev. James Clark, who now weighs 172 pounds, got a piece of cake and outflows as rewards.

Randolph Wandersome, 61, better known as pool hustler Minnesota Fats, says he will leave a Cardinale, Ill. hospital on Saturday. "I had a very serious operation," Fats told the Associated Press Wednesday. "I couldn't even tell you what it is if you ask me. But the doctor told me nobody ever lives through it. I'm in real good shape, but it will probably take me two or three weeks to regain my composure." He expects to be playing pool again in a few months.

For the first time in the 132-year history of Notre Dame, the senior class valedictorian is a woman, Marianne O'Connor, a metallurgical engineering major from Nashville, Tenn., compiled the highest academic average of those 1,874 who will be graduated from the South Bend, Ind., university May 19.

The parents of Mary Jo Kopechne, who drowned when Sen. Edward Kennedy's car went off a bridge in 1969 at Chappaquiddick Island in Massachusetts, says that they will support Kennedy if he runs for president. "We like the senator just as we liked his brother, Robert and the President (John)," said George Kopechne, 61, of Swiftwater, Pa. "He stands for what I think is right. He's a lot better

than what we've got now." She and her husband, Joseph G. Kopechne, 61, both said that they thought Kennedy's political strength lies in his appeal to youth. Kennedy, who has said that he will decide next year about seeking the presidency, has acknowledged that the 1969 incident involving Miss Kopechne would probably be an issue if he runs.

John Dean 3d, the ousted White House counsel, has bought a \$100,000 house in the Trousdale Estates section of Los Angeles. The transaction was closed Wednesday, according to wire service reports. Dean is said to be moving to California so that his wife, Mary, can be near her mother, who is seriously ill. A few days ago he sold his home in Alexandria, Va., to Sen. Lowell Weicker, D-Conn., a member of the Senate Watergate committee.

In California, the Deacon next-door neighbor will be bestselling novelist Gwyn Davis ("The Pretenders") who says Dean dropped by on Wednesday asking to use the phone. Mrs. Davis said she gave him a copy of her new novel, "The Motherland," which features a discussion of the Teapot Dome scandal. She told Linda Deutsch of the Associated Press: "I figured he needed to take his mind off things."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

## To Our Readers

Columnist Russell Baker is on vacation.

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